

THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

Jam today
How Britain's roads
are clogging
up with traffic
Off the rails
The children who
turn to
drugs and crime
Yanked over there
Miles Kingston tells
how he almost
became an American
Sports spending
David Miller asks if
sport can cope
with cash cutbacks

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition was won yesterday by Mr Thomas Phillips of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands. He received £4,000, because the prize money was doubled as no one was on Tuesday. Portfolio list, page 28; how to play, Information Services, back page. On Saturday £22,000 can be won - the weekly prize of £20,000 plus the daily £2,000.

Laker suit closer to settlement

Success in British Airways' efforts to settle the Laker anti-trust suit against it and other airlines in Washington could be a matter of days away, a source said after lawyers met yesterday to consider an estimated \$70 million (£57 million) offer.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21
£202m profits, page 21

Ulster visit

Princess Anne yesterday began one of the most relaxed and informal visits to Northern Ireland by a member of the Royal Family since the troubles began.

Appointments

Parents should give their children the will to work for progress in Britain's high technology society, writes Parry Rogers, of Plessey, in an introduction to today's special appointments section.

Page 28-32



ENIGMA

Born in 1791, the Ordnance Survey is drawing fresh strength from adapting the best of new technology to its map-making service.

Pages 18, 19

ENIGMA

The Codename Enigma Competition has captured the imagination of The Times' readers. You can still enter this week's competition. Today's clue is in the Information Service on the back page.

Leader page 15
Letters: On farm prices, from Lord Walton; social work, from Mr T. D. Bamford
Leading articles: Protectionism; Reagan in Strasbourg; Unesco
Obituary, page 16
Mr H. T. Chapman, Miss Dawn Addams
Features, pages 11 and 14
Graham Scragg on the sticky search for a pensions policy; Ronald Butt on Kinnock's phony history; Spectrum: profile of the economist F. A. Hayek
Books, 12 and 13
VE-Day books by James Fenton and Woodrow Wyatt; Isabel Raphael reviews fiction of the week
Basil Boothroyd on dialect; Ruth Sings on gardening; Tim Heald on Cardus; Brian Alderson on children's books
Classified, pages 28-34

Gorbachov cites West for collusion with Hitler

Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, made a tough Victory Day speech yesterday, denouncing the West for collusion with Hitler and the US for financing mankind with a new war.

In contrast, President Reagan, addressing the European Parliament, invited Moscow to join in seeking ways to maintain peace and reduce tensions.

The Soviet leader, in a VE-day exchange of telegrams with Mr Reagan, struck a conciliatory note, saying Russia was ready to co-operate in preventing nuclear war.

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In an impassioned, hardline speech marking the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday accused the West of having colluded with Hitler to destroy Soviet socialism, and said history was repeating itself today with "American imperialism at the forward edge of the war menace to mankind".

America was becoming more and more bellicose and was actively re-animating revanchism in West Germany, the Soviet leader said. The speech was in contrast to recent conciliatory remarks, and there was no trace of his calls for revival of the "spirit of the wartime alliance".

Mr Gorbachov, speaking at a six-hour Kremlin ceremony, made only two passing references to Western military valour and the assistance given to Russia by the Western allies against Nazi Germany, and dwelt at length on the Communist partisans in Europe. Moscow remained grateful for Western Assistance, but it was "not as great as they in the West like to say".

Sir Iain Sutherland, the British Ambassador, sat taking notes, but did not react. The meeting was boycotted by Mr Arthur Haemmer, the US Ambassador, who is also staying

away from today's military parade. Sir Iain will attend the parade, with the French and Italian ambassadors, but the West German and Dutch envoys are joining the US boycott.

Yesterday all Nato ambassadors laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, including Mr Hartman and Herr Joerg Kastl of West Germany. Herr Kastl was not in the Kremlin hall yesterday.

The British delegation, braving a steady rainfall, included Mr Denis Healey, wearing his campaign medals, two British Legion officials, and Brigadier B. K. Warner, the military attache. They laid a small wreath of red poppies.

In the Kremlin, in a hall filled with the skulls of thousands of medals on veterans' chests, Mr Gorbachov described Russia's victory in the "Great Patriotic War". Its heroic feats and upsurge of patriotism as a living inspiration.

He called for a minute's silence which lasted only ten seconds, a sign of his brisk style. The loudest and longest applause came when he mentioned Stalin's wartime leadership.

Mr Gorbachov tried twice to cut it short. Mr Gorbachov said the war continued on page 2, col 4

Reagan offers blueprint for stable Soviet relations

From Nicholas Ashford, Strasbourg

President Reagan, trying to play down his cowboy image, yesterday presented America's European allies with a blueprint for establishing a "stable and peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union", based upon effective defence and the reduction of tensions.

In an address to the European Parliament marking the 40th anniversary of the ending of the Second World War, he called on Moscow to join the US in seeking ways of maintaining peace that were not based, as at present, on continually expanding nuclear arsenals.

President Reagan was heckled by left-wing MEPs. When he referred to Soviet involvement in Nicaragua, about 20 Social-

four proposals, involving a military "hot line", exchanges of military observers, and other confidence-building measures, had all been put forward on previous occasions. Their resubmission to yesterday's speech had been deliberately leaked earlier in the week to create a "positive atmosphere" before the address.

Mr Reagan also called for European support for his "Star Wars" space defence plan, pledging to "maintain close consultations with Nato allies as the research project develops, and to negotiate with Moscow before deploying such a system."

Although the President was professing an olive branch to Moscow, it was clear in a muffled fist. He stressed that the West had "no alternative but to

confront the Soviet Union" in strengthening its nuclear defences.

The US was not seeking to regain the nuclear superiority it enjoyed until the early 1970s. "We cannot and should not seek to build our peace and freedom perpetually upon the basis of expanding nuclear arsenals," he declared. But in the short term, it was essential for the US to maintain a modern and survivable nuclear capability.

Then, to loud applause from Conservative MEPs, Mr Reagan warned against attempts to appease Moscow. Referring to the rise of Hitler he said: "We know that early attempts to placate the totalitarian did not save us from war. In fact they guaranteed it. There are lessons

to be learned in this and never forgotten."

Much of the President's speech was devoted to a review of Europe's postwar reconstruction and Nato's role.

Text of speech, page 7
Leading article, page 15
Strasbourg protest, back page

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, preceded by the Dean of Westminster, Dr Edward Carpenter, and followed by the Queen Mother, Prince Edward, Princess Margaret, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy.



Queen leads thanksgiving for deliverance from peril Victory a time to remember and a time to forget

By Alan Hamilton

Within the sepulchral walls of Westminster Abbey, witness to centuries of thanksgiving for deliverance from peril, the nation yesterday paid its formal obeisance to the world's deliverance from the Nazi evil and to 40 years of breathing space in the cockpit of Europe.

It was an eloquent act of worship, that rung with neither the hosannas of victory nor the Last Post of remembrance. Rather was it a muted act of reassurance that, while what was done was right, the enemies of that time were ghosts whose spirit was best left untroubled.

As Britain's sole formal act of commemoration, it was avowedly ecumenical and international. Cardinal Hume, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, sat with Metropolitan Antony of Leningrad and Noyanov, the Auxiliary Bishop of Warsaw sat with the Rev Bernard Takao-Toyama, of the Anglican Church in Japan. The Soviet ambassador sat with the ambassadors of East and West Germany, Poland, the United States and 80 other nations.

The Queen, a diminutive in scarlet in a sea of tall, dark, medalled breasts, led a substantial contingent of her family, including the Duke of

Edinburgh, Prince Edward, Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Princesses Alice and Alexandra, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent and Prince and Princess Michael. Prince Edward, born 19 years into the peace, wore the uniform of a Royal Marine cadet officer.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who had wished for no formal commemoration at all until those who had fought persuaded her otherwise, sat alone in a corner choir stall, isolated and severe under a wide-brimmed blue hat. Around and beneath her, her Cabinet and her Commons adversaries chattered and smiled. Two rows in front, bridging several generations, Winston Churchill's grandson paid court to Dame Anna Neale.

But the day properly belonged to the veterans. Almost all the abbey's 2,200 seats were taken by representatives of old soldiers' organizations, with token presences from every walk of life that aided the war effort, from industry to coastguards.

It was, first, a service of thanksgiving, launched on the strains of the National Anthem's rarely-aided second. Continued on page 2, col 5

We knew Jews' fate admits Weizsäcker

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

President Richard von Weizsäcker, in his speech in the Bundestag yesterday on the meaning of May 8 for Germans, included an unsparring passage in which he made clear his belief that his countrymen knew during the war the fate of the Jews.

"The genocide of the Jews is without example in history," he said. "These crimes, were carried out by a few, hidden from the eyes of the public. But every German could have seen what Jewish fellow citizens had to suffer from cold indifference to hidden intolerance, to open hate."

Who could remain unsuspecting after the burning of the synagogues, the plundering, the stigmatization with the Star of David, the withdrawal of rights, the unending violation of human dignity? Those who had their ears and eyes open, those who wanted to inform themselves could not have failed to see that the deportation trains were rolling.

And then, at the end of the war, the whole unspeakable truth of the holocaust emerged. Too many said they knew nothing, or had only an inkling of it. There is no guilt or

innocence of a whole people because guilt, like innocence, is not collective. All those who lived through that time with full awareness ask themselves today, quietly, about their involvement.

Herr von Weizsäcker added that no one, especially those who were then infants or children or unborn, should wear a permanent shield merely because they were German. But forefathers of the young had left them a heavy legacy.

The young were not responsible for what happened, but they were responsible for what they would make of the future. Herr von Weizsäcker appealed to the young not to let themselves be driven into enmities and hate against others - against Russians or Americans, against Jews or Turks, against radicals or conservatives, against black or white.

He sought to resolve the problem of what exactly Germans were commemorating yesterday by depicting May 8, 1945, as a day of defeat which Germans gradually came to realize was a day of liberation. No one should forget the

Continued on page 2, col 8

Wards shut in Legion death alert

By Craig Seton

A relief nurse at a private hospital in Bristol has died after contracting Legionnaires' disease and seven wards and three operating theatres at a national health hospital in Portsmouth were closed down yesterday after confirmation that two patients, one of whom died, had been affected.

Meanwhile the outbreak in Staffordshire claimed its 31st victim when a woman aged 82 died in the Kingsmead Geriatric Hospital.

The newly disclosed case came after the Government's announcement of an independent inquiry into the Staffordshire outbreak. But health officials said yesterday that there was no apparent connection between the cases.

St Mary's Hospital in Portsmouth confirmed last night that a woman patient who died last month had the disease, and that another patient was treated for it and recovered. No other patients were displaying symptoms.

A spokesman said they have received sufficient information to cause us in the interest of prudence to carry out a full-scale disinfection of certain areas. There is no evidence to suggest that the bacterium "Legionella" has been present at the hospital.

In Bristol, the South-west regional health authority disclosed yesterday that Mrs Anna Cawley, aged 64, a relief nurse at the private Chatterfield Hospital, died last Thursday from kidney failure and Legionnaires' disease. She had been taken ill two weeks earlier with acute pneumonia.

Public health officials were carrying out tests to establish the source of Mrs Chidgey's infection.

Thatcher drafts job strategy as party anxiety mounts

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister, while observing VE-Day and attending the Queen's speech, was beginning to appear out of touch, Mr Howell told the Oxford University Conservative Association.

The Government's story had no longer fitted the changing public mood and "the whole climate began to set against us." The party had lost the 1964 election.

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Rutland and Melton, a critic with strong personal loyalty to the Prime Minister, sent her his recent speech to his local party in which he said there was huge ineffective support for much of what the Government had done.

But he added that the public "needs to be convinced that the Government really cares about unemployment, not just in the sense of feeling it to be a bad thing, but having targets for reducing it" and giving it the same drive and urgency as the conquest of inflation.

A frequently heard complaint among government supporters is that ministers are arousing needless hostility by tackling too many vexed matters. There is grave anxiety that proposals to abolish or radically change the state earnings-related pension, which the Cabinet is expected to agree today, will offend more voters than they please.

But one area where the Government will have to act, or else face real trouble from its supporters, is over rating reform.

There was relief when Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, confirmed in the Commons yesterday that there will be no revaluation in England and Wales, until the system is reformed, which means until after the next general election.

Ministers are appalled at the anger that revaluation has aroused in Scotland among domestic ratepayers. The further delay in England and Wales, where there has been no revaluation since 1973, is based solely on the Government's belief in self-preservation.

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Cliff deaths 'caused by negligence'

By Richard Dowd

The parents of two of the four children swept to their deaths at Land's End on Monday have accused the organizers of the school party of gross negligence and covering up the facts.

Mr Robert Lamden, the father of Ricci, aged 11, said yesterday: "They were not supervised and they should have been. They were only young children, not even teenagers, and to allow them their unchecked freedom on those cliffs amounts to gross negligence."

Mr Alec Askew, head teacher of Stoke Poges Middle School, who organized the trip, said that he accepted "full responsibility for what happened but denied that he was negligent."

Mr Askew, who is writing a report for the Chief Education Officer of Buckinghamshire, visited the parents of the dead children yesterday.

When he called at the Lamdens' house in Stoke Court Drive, Mrs Rita Lamden would not let him in. She said that their 20-minute conversation on the doorstep was "quite heavy".

Mr Lamden and his wife have just returned from Cornwall where they interviewed a number of witnesses. Yesterday they spoke with children who were with the five swept into the sea.

Mrs Lamden accused Mr Askew of not telling the whole truth and of shifting the blame. They were supported by Mr and Mrs James Holloway, the parents of another victim.

Mr Lamden said that when they got out of the coach the only thing the children were told was not to run. A number made their way down to the sea.

Little Emily has some great plans

Meet Emily. She's 8 years old. Can't write, can't count. Smiles a lot, though. Each day she dreams about a better future for her family. And for the whole village.

For just 30 pence a day (£9 a month), you can help needy children like Emily achieve their simple dreams through Foster Parents Plan. Your donation is a life-line. It means education and literacy programmes; community health, nutrition and sanitation; irrigation, and farming projects, and the vast experience that Foster Parents Plan has to offer. By regularly sponsoring a child, you'll help the family and community learn to help themselves. It's deeply moving watching your child and family grasp every opportunity your generosity provides.

And it's a fascinating way to appreciate your child's culture, family and way of life through regular letters and photographs.

Please, don't make little Emily wait even one more day. Because when hope dies, little Emily has nothing left to live for.

Help us, by becoming a Foster Parent, today.

Foster Parents Plan

☐ I enclose my first month's £9. Please tell me ☐ I enclose a donation about my Foster Child

☐ I would like to pay by Access/Visa ☐ I am interested and would like you to send more details

(Credit card payment to become Foster Parents must be sent annual or biennial)

Signature: _____ My card no. _____

Name (Printed): _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

TO: SEIZABETH LIDDELL NATIONAL DIRECTOR
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN 3RD FLOOR 315 OXFORD
STREET LONDON W1R 1LA TEL: 01-493 0940 (24 HRS)
01-409 1667

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Fortieth anniversary of VE-Day brings together the Queen, her people,



Forty years on: As Roy Coates (centre), a former RAF flight engineer, dances, the Queen Mother and Prince Edward (left) and Princess Margaret and the Prince and Princess Michael of Kent (right) in Westminster Abbey.

Gorbachov-Reagan exchange

Peace goal for war allies

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov and President Reagan pledged to work harder for world peace and disarmament yesterday in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

Both messages were cordial and cited the wartime co-operation between the Soviet Union and the United States as evidence that the nations can work together towards a common goal.

The telegrams were in marked contrast to speeches given by both leaders yesterday - Mr Reagan to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, where he condemned Soviet foreign policy, and Mr Gorbachov at a solemn Kremlin meeting in which he termed US foreign policy a "constant negative factor" in international relations.

Mr Reagan's letter said: "The fortieth anniversary of the victory in Europe is an occasion for both of our countries to

remember the sacrifice of those men and women everywhere who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of fighting tyranny.

"Together with our other allies, our two countries played a full part in that long struggle. We demonstrated that despite our differences we can join together in successful common efforts.

"I believe we should also see this solemn occasion as an opportunity to look forward to the future with vision and hope. I would like our countries to join in rededication to the task of overcoming the differences between us, and in renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. By pursuing those goals, we will truly honour those whose memory we commemorate today."

Mr Gorbachov's message read: "Marking the day of the great victory over Hitlerite

fascism, which was won 40 years ago by the Soviet people and the peoples of other Allied countries, we remember also the spirit of co-operation which united us all in the struggle against the common enemy. We do justice to the contribution made by the American people to achieving the victory, to the memory of those Americans who fell on the battlefields.

"Also today all should remember the main lesson of that most ruthless and devastating war ever known by mankind. The essence of that lesson is that a responsible approach to preserving peace and strengthening international security is required from all states and their leaders. The Soviet Union is prepared to co-operate with the United States of America to accomplish on this basis the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and fully eliminating nuclear weapons.

"The peoples of the United States of America and other countries may rest assured that the Soviet Union will continue seeking this noble goal."

Gorbachov cites West for collusion

Continued from page 1

was not a personal experience for most people, but had left a legacy which influenced the world. It was "massive political sclerosis" not to remember that Western capitalists had armed the Nazis and directed them at the East. It was the ultimate in political irresponsibility.

"Time will never absolve the Western leaders of responsibility for a catastrophe that could have been averted had they not been blinded by hatred for socialism," he said, but made no mention of the Nazi-Soviet Pact signed by Molotov and Ribbentrop in August 1939, which provided for the division of Poland and lasted until Hitler invaded Russia in June 1941.

Mr Gorbachov called for vigilance against today's imperialists, who, having failed to roll back Communism, were again pushing the world toward a precipice - "this time a nuclear one."

Mr Gorbachov said the past had taught Russia never to let its adversaries upset the military balance.

Time to remember and forget

Continued from page 1

verse: "Lord make the nations see, that men should brothers be."

To the words of "Praise my soul to the King of heaven", which rang below the same roof on the same day in 1945, the veterans paraded their standards, and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Right Rev John Paterson, gave thanks for "the sober satisfaction, when hostilities ceased, of duty done, a tyranny overthrown, and captives liberated."

To the str of Arthur Bliss's *Ceremonial Prelude*, the clergy lit candles by the grave of the Unknown Warrior and processed them to be set round the Easter Candle, the symbol of the Resurrection.

It was, second, a service of penitence. Sir Patrick Howard-Darwin, president of the Royal British Legion, read from Isaiah: "Also I heard the voice of the Lord saying, whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, here am I; send me."

cost, to resolve our conflicts, peaceful or within nations, by peaceful means."

From the etherial depths of the abbey, its gloom dispelled by the banks of television lights, floated Arnold Bax's anthem: "Turn back, O man, forsake thy foolish ways." It was, third, a service of reconciliation and healing. Miss Sue Mallett, a nurse from Westminster Hospital, read from Matthew of "the mote in thine own eye", which in the New English Bible has become "a log to the speck in the eye of your brother."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who was a tank commander in the liberation of The Netherlands, delivered a sermon flavoured with his own recall: "After the Somme and Passchendaele we were not victims of any great illusion. We knew that war was ugly, but it was the lesser of two evils."

It was right, he said, to remember the good that could be set against grief. "Part of the Christian answer to the eternal riddle of evil is that great afflictions call forth great virtues, public and private." The war "was a summons to everyone to put a brave face on

private pain, so that the face of others should not be clouded."

The conflict, he recognized, was not a panacea for every ill. "The victory, which closed down Belsen, Buchenwald and Auschwitz is in itself sufficient cause for thanksgiving. But the war has also given us a 40-year breathing space in Europe, and the time has not been wasted."

That the world was still not entirely at peace did not go unrecognized. "There is no retirement from the service of God, or from the struggle to establish his reign of love and justice upon earth."

"The organized life of groups and nations continues to be a struggle to dominate or to avoid domination. The appalling dangers of this, at a time when our capacity for destruction is so immeasurably greater than it was in the Second World War, are obvious."

It was, finally, a service of hope and dedication. The Duke of Edinburgh, ignoring the version printed in the order of service, chose instead the New English Bible to read from Paul to the Philippians: "If there be any virtue and if there be any praise think on these things."

We knew Jews fate - Weizsäcker

Continued from page 1

heavy sufferings which began for many Germans on May 8, 1945, during the flight and expulsion of Germans from the East. But Germans must not see the end of the war as the cause of those sufferings. The cause lay instead "in the beginning of that regime of violence that led to the war. We must not separate May 8, 1945, from January 30, 1933" (the date Hitler became Chancellor).

Herr von Weizsäcker also included a carefully-balanced passage, which will anger the Soviet Union, about the contribution of the Nazi-Soviet pact of August 23, 1939, to the outbreak of the war a week later. He pointed out that the pact's secret protocol arranged the division of Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union.

"The treaty was concluded to make possible Hitler's invasion of Poland. The then Soviet leadership were aware of that. He looked care to add: "But that does not reduce German guilt for the outbreak of war."

Communist official attacks pit strike leadership tactics

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A scathing attack on the tactics of the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers during the 12-month miners' strike has been made by a senior official of the Communist Party in a pamphlet now being rewritten because the original was judged to be too sensitive.

The 40-page draft was written by Mr Peter Carter, the party's national industrial organizer, but the party's political committee decided that it could not be published in its present form.

In the draft, Mr Carter makes three central allegations against the NUM leadership without naming any individual: the refusal to condemn picket line violence alienated the public and large sections of the labour movement; the decision not to hold a ballot of the membership meant that the union could not rely on the support of other unions; and the strategy that the dispute could be won by effective mass picketing was mistaken.

The draft also makes clear that any moves to expel the Nottinghamshire area from the NUM because of breaches of rules and the fact that miners in the area worked throughout the strike would "seriously undermine the strength of the union, probably taking decades to recover."

Internal communist politics have played a part in the report

being suppressed because although Mr Carter is regarded as a Euro-communist the critique of the strike was still too hard-hitting for the Euro-communists control the party executive.

The rewritten pamphlet is unlikely to be published before next week's critical party congress, where the Euro-communists are expected to win a decisive victory over hardliners.

Mr Carter also says that the miners failed to mobilize wide support for their cause and their failure to do so could not be blamed solely on opposition from right-wing union leaders in the power supply industry.

The National Coal Board has hit back at fresh accusations that it was attempting to close collieries in defiance of agreed procedure (Barrie Clement writes).

Mr Merrick Spanton, board member for personnel, assured pit unions that no mine would close without the opportunity of consultation under the colliery review system.

The controversy arose over a board announcement that 3,000 jobs could be lost in the North-east of England with the probable rundown of the loss-making Horden colliery in Co Durham and Bates in Northumberland together with the Whitburn workshops on south Tyneside.

US-based hotel chain launched

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Mr Harry Goodman's Intasun Leisure is joining the US-based Ramada Hotels, the world's third largest hotel chain, to set up a joint venture company to develop a United Kingdom hotel chain which will be managed under the Ramada banner.

The deal was signed yesterday after all-day talks involving Mr Goodman and Mr Dan Moscovitz, Ramada's senior vice-president for development in Europe and the Middle East.

Intasun, which is increasingly diversifying into new products, has been keen to move into the hotel business and was beaten in a bid to secure the Comfort Hotels chain, Intasun has one hotel at the Barbican in London, which may come under the Ramada management.

The joint company is being capitalized at £35 million and will move quickly in establishing a UK chain under Ramada management, Mr Moscovitz said. He added: "The intention is to have a strong financial partner to help us penetrate the UK market at a much faster pace than would have been possible."

Ramada had already signalled its intention to expand in Britain, aiming at 10 hotels within six years. It expects now to achieve this number in five years at most.

that too many of the Government's achievements in Scotland were being ignored.

During the past four years, he said, £1.3 billion of new industry had been attracted to Scotland, creating 30,000 new jobs. This was underpinned by an improved productivity record in Scottish industry and an increase in manufacturing output that nearly doubled the United Kingdom as a whole.

Essex new town unveiled

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A controversial plan for a new country town of 14,000 people near Thurrock in Essex, in the middle of the Green Belt, was unveiled yesterday by Consortium Developments, representing nine of Britain's largest housebuilders.

The town, on a 760-acre site at Tillingham Hall, between West Horndon and Bulphan, bordering the A128 and four miles from the M25, is planned to have 5,100 houses estimated to cost £400-500 million.

An immediate response from the Council for the Protection of Rural England was that the plan was "a massive head-on challenge to national Green Belt policies which we shall resist firmly". Thurrock District Council planning committee has already stated its opposition.

The Royal Town Planning Institute gave a cautious wel-

come to the scheme, but Consortium Developments expects to have to put its case at a public inquiry. The timetable might be a public inquiry by the end of the year, a decision by September 1986, work started by September 1987 and the first houses for sale one year later, with the whole development taking 10 years.

The site is two farms, producing wheat and rape seed, and fulfilling the consortium's intention to acquire "poorish" agricultural land. It is the first of several areas earmarked by the company for new towns in the South-east, some in Green Belt areas.

When it was formed two years ago, Consortium Developments, whose members include Berrys, Wimpey, Bovis and Ideal Homes, planned up to 15 new towns. It is now looking at about six, and expects to lodge

planning applications for two more by the end of this year.

The plans are a response to estimates that there will be a shortage of 250,000 new homes in the South-east by 1991.

Consortium Developments will provide capital for the services in the town, eliminating the need for public sector investment. The company plans to pay for roads, sewers, landscaping, recreation and community facilities and make substantial contributions to the cost of schools and health centres.

Housing will range from one-bedroom starter homes to four-bedroom executive houses.

Apart from employment created in the building of the town, it is intended to provide between 2,000 and 3,000 jobs in offices, light industry and high technology work.

'Sun' condemned over 'Royal kidnap' story

The Sun is criticized by the Press Council today for publishing an unsubstantiated front page lead story alleging an IRA plot to kidnap royal children.

The council condemned the failure of the editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, to co-operate promptly with the police and censured the paper for another front page lead story that Lord Althorp, brother of the Princess of Wales, was selling his home because the police had warned him he could be a terrorist target. No such warning had been given. The story was unsubstantiated and inaccurate the Press Council said.

Three complaints were made by the Metropolitan Police.

BBC play about Falklands war

BBC Television is to screen a three-hour dramatized account of the Falklands conflict next year at the request of its director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne.

The play, by Ian Curteis, will focus on the political dimensions of the conflict in Downing Street, the White House and the junta headquarters in Buenos Aires, but will not move to the battlefield or tackle such questions as the sinking of the General Belgrano.

The Times overseas selling prices: £2.75, Australia \$4.00, Canada \$3.00, Denmark 12.00, France 12.00, Germany 12.00, Greece 12.00, Hong Kong \$3.00, India 12.00, Italy 12.00, Japan 12.00, New Zealand 12.00, Norway 12.00, Portugal 12.00, Singapore 12.00, South Africa 12.00, Sweden 12.00, Switzerland 12.00, Taiwan 12.00, Thailand 12.00, USA \$3.00, Yugoslavia 12.00.

Rates rebels say defiance campaign goes on

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Opponents of outright abolition of the Greater London Council and metropolitan county councils believe they can outwit the Government. The defeat of the Government in the Lords on Tuesday in debates about road maintenance and landscape protection after abolition has given opponents of all parties new heart.

Ministers continue to insist that they will not countenance anything that gives the seven threatened councils a "life after death." But students of the Government's extraordinary programme believe that the clue to some sort of continued existence for the seven can be found in the Government's own proposals.

There is an all-party belief that ministers who say that they will not create miniature versions of the threatened councils have already invented their prototypes. Opponents are pinning their hopes on some of the most obscure sections of the remotest parts of the abolition programme.

Deep in the thickets of the legislation being debated in the Lords is a proposal to set up a "residual body" in each of the seven areas covered by a threatened council. Its job would be to mop up any fragments of the work of the threatened councils that could not be fitted in easily elsewhere.

Most of the councils' work is meant to go to existing borough and district councils or boards of members of several of those councils. Each "residual body" is meant to wait in the background to mop up anything that is left over.

The bodies are supposed to be quangos which will abolish themselves in a few years once they have managed to find suitable vesting places for the tasks left to them at the time of abolition of the seven councils next April.

Opponents of the Government's post-abolition patchwork want to bring the residual bodies forward to a much more positive and conspicuous role in which they might become new directly-elected councils to replace those which the Government is determined to scrap.

Ches suggest that the Government is being pushed some way in that direction. First, ministers want the residual bodies to start work on abolition at least six months before it takes place. They want the bodies to offer jobs to key staff in the threatened councils.

Second, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, said late last year that "there might be a role for the residual bodies in maintaining some services for their own use and, on a repayment basis, as a service to others."

Leaders of the rates rebellion said yesterday that their campaign of defiance would continue in spite of the unexpected surrender of Sheffield City Council on Tuesday. Labour councillors in London expect to hear from Mr Brian Skinner, metropolitan district auditor, this week that contribution will be quick if they do not fix legal rates this month.

Big traffic jams ahead on M1

By Michael Bailly Transport Editor

Extremely lengthy traffic jams could occur on a short stretch of the M1 near Hemel Hempstead in Hertfordshire, during road surface repair work in July.

Mr Lynda Chalker, Minister of Transport, admitted yesterday that tail-backs could build up at a rate of 10 miles every hour if a breakdown occurred when the northbound carriageway was closed for a fortnight at the beginning of the month.

Crisis measures are being taken by the Department of Transport to warn motorists well in advance, including thousands of commuters in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, who are advised to go to work by train for the first half of July.

A million leaflets are being distributed warning of possible delays, and heavy breakdown vehicles will be stationed on a site.

A bridge crossing the motorway prevents simply adding a new surface to the existing road as this would make clearance too low for big lorries and coaches. Successive ministers have postponed renewing a 25-year-old stretch of the motorway built to carry less than half its present traffic of up to 140,000 vehicles a day.

The existing concrete surface is breaking up and could become dangerous if neglected. Contractors will work day and night to strip the old surface off, rebuild the foundations and cover the road with new bitumen that should last for 20 years. They face heavy penalties if they fail to keep to the timetable.

While the northbound carriageway is being repaired, traffic will be diverted to two contra-flow lanes, using the southbound hard shoulder.

Teachers quarrel in public

Public quarrelling among teachers' unions continued yesterday after the National Union of Teachers rejected talks with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education.

The second biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, declared that it was considering going on its own with the local authority employers to meet Sir Keith tonight.

"We are not prepared to be associated with a union which continually rejects all talks," Mr Nigel de Gruchy, deputy general secretary of the NAS/UWT, said. "We have had this unprecedented offer from the local authorities to go along and talk to Sir Keith jointly and it would be foolish not to go and talk him."

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy NUT general secretary, retorted that he did not see the point in a joint union/employers meeting with Sir Keith until the level of the pay offer was known. "Only then will we know what additional resources will be required from the Government."

This public quarrel does not augur well for this morning's informal talks between unions and local authority employers to prepare for a full meeting of the Burnham pay negotiating committee next week. The NUT sees no point in talking to Sir Keith until after this full Burnham.

The NAS/UWT gave details yesterday of next week's series of strikes which are to take place in eight new authorities: Rochdale, Stockport, Gateshead, Newcastle, Wirral, Walsall, Dudley and Berkshire. Another 2,500 teachers will be involved in these strikes, bringing the number of authorities hit to 30.

Parent power, page 5

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£25m extension at Barkers

Barkers, the department store in Kensington High Street, west London, is to be redeveloped at a cost of £25 million (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

Planning approval has been given by the Greater London Council for two new buildings behind the listed facade: a smaller department store to be run by Barkers and retail units and 230,000 sq ft of offices.

01-462 150

and those of Europe, sharing sad and joyous memories of bitter conflict



Images of peace: An old soldier singing out in Westminster Abbey (left); a Soviet veteran celebrating in Moscow (centre); Mrs Gena Turgel and her husband Norman, one of the first British soldiers to enter Belsen, remembering the Holocaust.

VE-Day remembered

Nation celebrates a victory and 40 years of peace

By Alan Hamilton

Queen and commoners, old soldiers and Jewish refugees, peace campaigners and war widows, each with their own memories of the conflict and its joyous end, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of victory in Europe yesterday with a host of commemorative acts throughout the country.

The Queen and many other members of the Royal Family led worshippers in a service of thanksgiving and reconciliation at Westminster Abbey, which at the Government's specific request was not turned into a full-blown State occasion, for fear of upsetting old adversaries who are now allies. A majority of the 2,300 congregation, which included the Prime Minister and ambassadors of 85 countries, were representatives of Second World War veterans' associations.

Similar services were held in cathedrals and churches throughout the country. One of the most poignant was in the new Coventry Cathedral, which rose from the ashes of German bombing, where the guest speaker was Rabbi Hugo Gryn, a former prisoner in Auschwitz concentration camp. A service of thanksgiving in Manchester Cathedral caused some controversy: war veterans, annoyed at the left-wing city council's request that no military uniforms should be worn, are to hold their own service of remembrance on Sunday.

The Manchester service was attended by representatives from the Soviet Union and East Germany. One Mancunian with particular reason to celebrate yesterday was Mr V. E. (Victor Edward) Day, a cruise liner steward born at the moment Mr Churchill was broadcasting the first news of peace.

Reconciliation was the theme of the services. The Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn, reminded his congregation of the many heroic Germans who had died in Hitler's concentration camps. In Portsmouth, a city that knew the bombs too well, thousands packed the square in front of the rebuilt Guildhall, and many attended a vigil in Portsmouth Cathedral on the theme "to give thanks for 40 years of peace and to pray for the years to come".

At Derby Cathedral many members of the congregation were from Rolls-Royce, whose factories once tolled round the clock to build engines for the Spitfire and Hurricane.

For some, yesterday could only trigger memories of unbearable suffering. The Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, addressed survivors of Hitler's attempted genocide beside the Holocaust memorial in Hyde Park. "There is not a single Jew here who has not got next-of-kin who died in the camps", he said.

Among those listening was an English Jew and former Intelligence Corps sergeant, Mr Norman Turgel, who had helped to liberate Belsen camp. Beside him was his wife Gena; she had been in the camp for five years and was close to death when the Allies finally burst down its gates.

Later in the day, at a special service in Hendon Synagogue, the Chief Rabbi himself a refugee from Nazi Germany, deplored those who would have let yesterday's anniversary pass unmarked. "We remember, not in order to keep alive or to nurture hatred. Rather do we remember so that we shall always appreciate the supreme blessing of freedom and never take it for granted."

For other groups, yesterday was tinged with bitterness. War widows who arrived at the Cenotaph in Whitehall to lay a wreath split into two groups, neither acknowledging the other and each performing its own ceremony. The widows are divided by a political dispute about pension rights.

Moscow, memories and myths

A different war altogether

By Richard Owen

"We will never forget" a lady in a blue headscarf carrying a nylon shopping bag said. "Never". Tears welled up in her eyes. We were standing by the local railway station, in front of a large placard saying "Forty years of victory". Next to it was a big reproduction of a wartime poster depicting Mother Russia, gunn but indomitable, finger pointing Kitchener-style. "The Motherland needs you."

Memories seem to be becoming more powerful rather than the reverse as the war itself recedes. The words "Soviet Union" (fortieth anniversary) and "Pobeda" (victory) have by repetition taken on the symbolic force of "revolution" or "great patriotic war," the

myths by which the Soviet regime lives and which justify its power. All Russians say this year's gigantic official celebrations and outpouring of patriotic emotion far exceed anything witnessed during the thirtieth or twentieth anniversaries of Hitler's defeat.

The celebrations have amounted to a sustained assault on the senses for months rather than just the past week, with victory and armed might the main themes (no talk of post-war reconciliation here). The kind of war films shown in Britain this week are shown in Russia almost every day, year in, year out. The war is always with us, Russians say. Like today's Red Square march past, the posters, speeches and

endless films portray the war as a Russian rather than world-wide event.

The statistics tell a story most Westerners cannot grasp: twenty million dead, twenty five million homeless, nearly two thousand towns ruined, some 100,000 farms, 30,000 factories. According to Soviet textbooks, the Nazis threw more than 600 divisions at Russia, losing three quarters of their forces on the Eastern front, including 10 million men, and 56,000 tanks. You can still feel the impact at haunting cemeteries at Volgograd (Stalingrad) or Leningrad.

Yet memories are selective. Richard Sorge, the wartime spy is being commemorated - but not the fact that Stalin ignored

his warnings of Nazi attack, or that Stalin murdered millions of Russians.

Few Russians had much to say about Stalin at all yesterday, preferring instead to recall their own sufferings and pride, or folk heroes such as Marshal Zhukov. Nor did they seem aware of other fronts, other battles in which the Western Allies bore the brunt, although Marshal Petrov, the Deputy Defence Minister, gave a rare acknowledgement of them this week.

Down by the Kremlin wall, the British, American and other NATO ambassadors laid wreaths. They seemed to be commemorating a different war altogether, and a different post-war world.

Path to success

How Ultra shortened the war

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Anglo-American intelligence-gathering during the Second World War, and particularly Britain's success in breaking German signals codes, may have shortened the war by three years.

This view was expressed last night on the anniversary of VE-Day by Professor F. H. Hinsley, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of the History of International Relations. Professor Hinsley, the author of many books on the Second World War, was speaking at Keele University.

Dealing only with "high-grade" cryptos for which Whitehall used the cover-name "Ultra", Professor Hinsley said that at the height of the war, in 1943, the British were "reading" 90,000 German signals a month and a large, although smaller volume of the Italian and Japanese wireless traffic.

It was not until early 1945 that the Germans became convinced that their "Enigma" codes had been broken.

In the first battle of Alamein in June-July 1942 intelligence "was crucial in enabling Auchinleck to prevent Rommel from breaking through to Cairo".

In the Atlantic there was a long period in which the decoding of instructions to U-boats made it possible to route convoys out of their path.

He estimated that by keeping the Axis out of Egypt, intelligence brought forward the reconquest of North Africa and the reopening of the Mediterranean to Allied shipping by at least a year. By preventing the U-boats from dominating the Atlantic in the winter of 1941-42, and by being directly instrumental in defeating them there in the spring of 1943, "it probably saved the western allies another two years".

United States

Media show conflict 'over there'

By Trevor Fishlock

Europe has been brought to America in a big way in the days leading up to the 40th anniversary of VE-Day. News papers, magazines and television screens have been filled with reports from Britain, France, Germany and Italy, with stories of reunions and documentary coverage of the final stages of the War.

The anniversary has been seen primarily as an occasion "Over there".

A number of American war veterans have made the nostalgic trip to Europe, to the battlefields where they fought. There has been full coverage of the part American forces played in the final days. One television channel has been showing a "Countdown to Victory" feature every morning for weeks.

Paris remembers with spectacular flag parade

Tricolours and troop review mark low-key commemoration

By Diana Geddes

A spectacular parade of tricolour and regimental flags down the Champs Elysees marked the high point of yesterday's relatively low-key ceremonies in France to mark the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe. It was only the third time in just over a 100 years that the flag parade had been held.

Otherwise, the VE Day ceremonies were little different from other years, consisting mainly of a review of troops by President Mitterrand, followed by a laying of a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior under the Arc de Triomphe and the playing of the Marseillaise.

The French Government had decided several months ago that the accent should be on reconciliation and peace rather

than on the Allied victory. M Roland Dumas, the Foreign Minister, said France wanted to avoid "any ceremony which could give the impression that we were celebrating a victory over Germany, when in fact we are commemorating a victory over Nazism and Fascism."

When the ceremonies were first announced by the Ministry of Ex-servicemen last February, special emphasis was placed on the fact that they would be attended by representatives of all five countries which had signed the treaty bringing to an end the war in Europe.

However, it appeared yesterday that no special arrangements had been made and that the five countries simply formed part of the body of foreign diplomatic representatives always invited to the

May 8 and July 14 ceremonies. ROMER: An austere ceremony will take place today at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the centre of the city (Peter Nichols writes).

The Italians do not celebrate VE-Day. Their national holiday observed on April 27 recalls the uprising of the resistance forces in the north and the end of Mussolini.

OSLO: The war made our country poorer in material wealth, but much richer in community spirit and increased our will to defend ourselves," King Olav of Norway said yesterday. (Ulf Andenæs writes).

The commemoration in Norway was marked by a significant British presence, reflecting the strong wartime links between the countries.

The Queen joined the crowd

'We were all swept along by relief'

The Queen described yesterday for the first time how she and Princess Margaret mixed unobtrusively with the crowds cheering for King George VI outside Buckingham Palace on VE night.

She said she was "terrified of being recognized" by the masses celebrating the end of the war. In desperation she tried to pull my uniform cap well down over my eyes - until another officer told her not to be improperly dressed.

"Therefore I had to put my cap on normally," the Queen said in an extraordinarily relaxed interview for Radio 4 during which she described VE night as "one of the most memorable of my life".

She told the interviewer, Godfrey Talbot, the former royal commentator: "I remember lines of unknown people linking arms and walking down Whitehall and we were all swept along by tides of happiness and relief."

She described how she joined the crowds cheering for another appearance by the King and Queen on the palace balcony - "and we were successful."

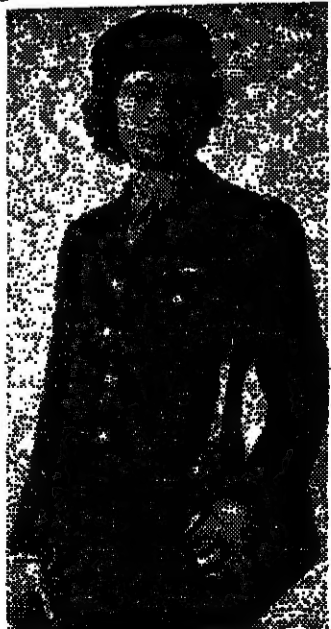
But she admitted: "We cheated slightly as we sent a message inside to say we were waiting outside."

The Queen began the interview remembering "the thrill and relief after the previous day's waiting for the Prime Minister's announcement of the end of the war in Europe".

"My parents went outside on to the balcony in response to the huge crowds outside. We must have gone on the balcony almost every hour - six times."

"Then when the excitement of the floodlights being switched on got through to us, all of a sudden I realized I couldn't see what the crowds were enjoying."

"My mother had put her



The Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, in ATS uniform in March 1945

tiara on for the occasion so we asked my parents if we could go out and see for ourselves. I remember we were terrified of being recognized so I pulled my uniform cap well down over my eyes.

"Eventually an officer amongst our party of about 16 people said he wouldn't be seen in the company of another officer improperly dressed. So I had to put my cap on normally."

"We cheered The King and Queen on the balcony and then walked miles through the streets."

"After crossing Green Park we stood outside the palace and shouted: 'We want the King' and we were successful in seeing my parents come out on the balcony."

Thatcher's memories

Day of joy and relief in Oxford

The Prime Minister's memories of VE are of roaming the streets of Oxford and discussing the future with fellow students, and of a celebration bonfire. "We all went out in groups. Everyone wanted to be with someone, so because you wanted to share your joy together you telephoned home and always touched base with home, whether in joy or in sorrow".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told Michael Branson in an independent television interview yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher was studying for a chemistry degree at the time, and recalls an overwhelming feeling of relief, as well as hopes that this time peace would be permanent. "I think we thought that it would be, because we had learned the lesson once after the great war...we did not think that it would have to re-learn it yet again."

"But do not forget, it was not finally peace. That did not come until August, and of course the atomic bomb had not then been dropped, although we all knew that work was going on on those great weapons. We all knew that to some extent it depended on who got those weapons first."

Mrs Thatcher and her fellow-students gathered to in small groups to discuss the future on VE night, she recalls. "We knew that quite a lot of work had been done and there was a kind of confidence that now the war was over and we had health and strength and we had been given a very good education, we could tackle it."

"We were not going to rely on government; we were going to be in partnership with governments. We could enter this period by our own endeavours, our own efforts, our own initiative and our own enterprise."

East Berlin's muted tribute

A time for paying court to the Russian liberator

By Roger Boyes

Under den Linden, the broad Berlin boulevard that in a century of wars has seen victory marches come and go, yesterday echoed to the boots and the brass and the clipped commands of the East German "People's Army" celebrating the defeat of Hitler's Germany.

On the eastern side of the Berlin Wall, the fortieth anniversary of VE-Day has prompted none of the West German soul-searching, none of the awkward attempts to balance remembrance with Alliance solidarity. Instead, it has been an opportune moment for paying extravagant court to the Soviet Union, the erstwhile liberator and conqueror.

While President Reagan was in Bitburg, Herr Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, hurried to Moscow, hugged Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Russian chief, and in a joint statement, that seemed to set limits on East-West German relations, condemned West German militarism.

The parades yesterday were muted by Soviet-black standards, the first procession of the day being little more than an extension of the normal weekly changing-of-the-guard ceremony.

To march up Unter den Linden is to march down

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PARLIAMENT MAY 8 1985

Farming stays rate free

Finance Bill

Injury compensation

Commentary

England and Wales escape rates revaluation

LOCAL FINANCE

Revaluation will not take place in England and Wales before the rating system is reformed, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, declared in the Commons during question time exchanges. He also made clear that the Government had no plans to bring agriculture back into rating from which it had been exempt since the 1920s.

In the face of conflicting views about a poll tax, Mr Jenkin said that over recent years, often for the best of motives, a considerable gap had opened up between those who paid, those who received and those who voted. It was that gap which lay at the heart of the accountability of local authorities which was colouring the studies the Government was undertaking into the rating system.

When Dr John Canningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, complained of secrecy and contended a poll tax would be a tax on votes, Mr Jenkin gave an undertaking that the Government would publish its proposals for rate reform as a consultation paper. There would be ample opportunity for people to put views before there was any question of legislation.

To Conservative contentions that the education budget or at least the salaries of teachers should be transferred to the Government, Mr Jenkin said centralizing more expenditure on the Exchequer would not be an answer to the problem.

His indication that revaluation would not take place in England and Wales before the rating system was reformed, came in reply to Mr John Canningham (Woolwich, SDP) who wanted to know if the Government intended to go ahead with revaluation in England and Wales, perhaps as long ago as August 1983, in view of the unhappy experience with revaluation in Scotland, or whether it was looking for a much fairer system of local income tax.

Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab) wanted Mr Jenkin to confirm that he had received representations from "some very highly placed persons in the Conservative Party" making the absurd suggestion that the present rating system should be replaced by a poll tax.

Will he make it clear to them (he went on) that apart from the astronomical cost of collecting and policing it, the poll tax would discriminate any political party that sought to impose a tax on the right to vote?

Mr Jenkin replied: I have read a

number of imaginative press pieces about the studies which I announced last October and I can assure him that in these studies of the whole local government finance system we are looking at alternative methods of raising revenue locally and all options are open.

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Warrington, C) The most sensible thing to do would be to transfer the cost of teachers' salaries to central government.

Mr Jenkin: Many of the complaints ministers have faced in recent years have been about increased centralization of control. It would be a major act of centralization if the Department of Education were to take over the payment of teachers' salaries.

Mr John Hiddle (Mid Staffordshire, C) Would he confirm that it is not the Government's intention to impose the rates burden on agricultural land - (Labour interruptions) - and that it is the Government's intention to relieve the commercial and industrial ratepayer of the pernicious burden of vindictive and profligate Labour-controlled authorities?

Would he not agree that there is an element of the poll tax which, without safeguards, is in some respects regressive and introduces practical difficulties of up-dating the electoral register twice a year?

Mr Jenkin: I note what he has said. Agriculture has been exempt from rating since the 1920s and we have no plans to bring it back.

Mr David Pritchett (Leeds Central, Lab) Are the present problems with the rating system not directly accountable to the massive cuts in rate support grant by this Government? Will he not find it impossible to come up with a fair system unless the Government restores to local authorities the money it has cut over the last six years?

Mr Jenkin: There is no pre-ordained right of local authorities to have part of their expenditure met by central government. At the heart of the studies we have undertaken is the restoration of full accountability of local authorities to those who pay and those who elect them.

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) The select committee in 1972 said that a poll tax should not be introduced until circumstances have changed and therefore Mr Jenkin's reply to Mr Evans was very disappointing.

It is clear that a poll tax is undemocratic because the level could be set at such a level that the poor would be asked to pay more than the rich and could not afford to vote compared to rich people who would have extra votes.

Mr Jenkin replied: I have read a

Mr Jenkin: At every election which the Conservatives have won it has had considerably more votes at the lower end of income than at the higher end - (Labour interruptions) - because there are more of them.

On the question of raising revenue to finance local authority expenditure, it is an unsatisfactory system where in many parts of the country so few people pay towards the cost of local services which so many people are able to enjoy. It is that imbalance which seems to us to be wrong and which so many people are able to enjoy. It is that imbalance which seems to us to be wrong and which any reform must be put right.

Mr Mark Cartledge (Warrington South, C) said rates were high because local authorities were trying to finance too much public expenditure from them. The right answer could be to transfer educational expenditure, or at least teachers' salaries, from local to central Government.

Mr Jenkin: I understand the case Mr Cartledge is making. What is wrong is that a tax that is properly based is having to bear so much expenditure which is not related to property at all.

Is it really being proposed to add a poll tax in addition to the rating system? I know he is under great pressure from the Prime Minister but it would be wiser for him to inform them that the last time a poll tax was imposed it led to the uprising of 1381. (Laughter)

Mr Jenkin: I was not aware of that. Concern is widespread. I ask him to await the outcome before jumping to conclusions.

Mr Francis Maude (North Warwickshire, C) said the cost of providing local services should fall on the local people. There should be no exemptions and no rebates for what I hope will be a residence charge to replace rates.

Mr Jenkin took notes of his views. Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent East, Lab) Instead of undertaking another reform, why not publish the Layfield report? They came to the conclusion that if a poll tax was introduced it would require to have so many qualifications and exemptions it would end up, as the Select Committee in 1982 said, as a crude form of local income tax.

It would be far better to go fully down that road and introduce a properly worked out local income tax system.

Mr Jenkin: We are leaving both options open.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) I am glad options are still open. Will he be cautious about raising public expectations about a poll tax which is less attractive the closer it is studied.

Mr Jenkin: If reform was easy and painless it would have been done years ago. There is a widespread feeling that the option of doing nothing is no longer open. We have to look at all possibilities.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said since the Layfield report was published the share of local

proportion of government grant than to increases in local authority spending? Unless and until the level of government support is stabilized, it would be difficult for local ratepayers to distinguish how far changes the rates should be attributable to actions of the local authority.

This Government having taxed water, taxed energy and taxed health is now about to tax votes as well. It would be difficult for local ratepayers to distinguish how far changes the rates should be attributable to actions of the local authority.

Mr Jenkin: There is widespread recognition of the need for reforming local finance. Studies are well under way. We shall publish our proposals in the form of a consultation paper and there will be ample opportunity for all interested to put their views before there is legislation.

Later, he told Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) that he hoped to be able to announce the outcome of the Government's review of the rating system later this year.

Mr Winnick: Whatever the defects of the rating system, a poll tax would be far worse and particularly penalize those on average and small incomes.

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Mr Jenkin: There is widespread concern that many of those who benefit from local authorities services contribute little or nothing towards them. It is that which has been undermining the principle of accountability in many areas of the country. It is to this we really have to address our minds.

Mr Richard Tracey (Surrey, C) In conducting the studies will Mr Jenkin give proper weight to the expenditure financed by the Government that has fallen dramatically. That was a major cause of concern.

Mr Jenkin: Many authorities have closed the gap caused by the fall in rate support grant by making savings. The Layfield report was eight years ago. I hope he does not think it wrong for the Government to have another look at this.

Mr Robin Squire (Hornchurch, C) Many of us support the transfer of non-domestic rates to the centre. The single central failing of a poll tax is that it cannot command the broad support which fundamental reform of the system must have.

Mr Jenkin: I note his point of view. All options are being looked at carefully.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) Is Mr Jenkin not being dropped in it by the Prime Minister? If it is a serious poll tax it is also considering making registration compulsory?

Mr Jenkin: If there is going to be a form of tax, no doubt there will be laws to ensure that those who will have to pay will pay it.

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Wateride, C) Can we take it that the Government is committed to replace not only domestic rates but commercial rates as well? The overriding priority of any alternative system must be the ability to pay of those to be taxed.

Mr Jenkin: Our studies embrace the entire system of local government finance, not only revenue raised but also the relationship between local and central government. It would be wrong at this stage to rule out any option.

Dr John Canningham: If Mr Jenkin wants to reform local finance why not begin by abandoning the business rates system of targets and penalties? Can he name one country with a plural democratic society that uses a poll tax to raise local government finance?

Does Mr Jenkin not recognize that the whole idea of taxing people's registrations to vote is inherent in a democratic society? Any such system were it to be introduced would be abolished by the next Labour government.

Mr Jenkin: It is typical of the Labour Party that it promises to abolish things before they know what they are. It is typical when one looks at other things such as the abolition of the death penalty on those who sell their council houses. I am not surprised he is getting a bit confused.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said since the Layfield report was published the share of local

proportion of government grant than to increases in local authority spending? Unless and until the level of government support is stabilized, it would be difficult for local ratepayers to distinguish how far changes the rates should be attributable to actions of the local authority.

This Government having taxed water, taxed energy and taxed health is now about to tax votes as well. It would be difficult for local ratepayers to distinguish how far changes the rates should be attributable to actions of the local authority.

Mr Jenkin: There is widespread recognition of the need for reforming local finance. Studies are well under way. We shall publish our proposals in the form of a consultation paper and there will be ample opportunity for all interested to put their views before there is legislation.

Later, he told Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) that he hoped to be able to announce the outcome of the Government's review of the rating system later this year.

Mr Winnick: Whatever the defects of the rating system, a poll tax would be far worse and particularly penalize those on average and small incomes.

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Peers seek equality in awards

VACCINE DAMAGE

Increased financial aid for the victims of vaccinations that went wrong, and removal of the Government's objections to European Community proposals for compensation for injuries caused by defective products, would demonstrate that critics who accused the Government of lacking compassion had got it wrong, Lord Allan of Abingdon (Ind) said in opening a debate in the House of Lords on inconsistencies in compensation for personal injury.

The Government's attitude to compensating the victims of criminal assaults, he said, was very different to that towards children who suffered the ill-effects of vaccines.

While £32 million was paid to victims of criminal acts in 1983-84, the Government stuck to the £10,000 set in 1979 as the maximum to be paid for individual vaccine victims. That was an astonishing stance, he was worried if it really was the Government's last word.

These payments for criminal injury (he said) are justified on the basis that compensation should be paid at public expense as an expression of public sympathy to the victims of violent crime. One wonders whether compensation is not even more justified for the victims of vaccination damage who suffer directly from action encouraged by the Government itself.

The directive on compensation for defective products had been accepted by two House of Commons Royal Commission, the 1977 Council of Europe Convention, the French Government and the West German Parliament, a formidable list. It was a democratic society, he said, which would not object to the grounds that it would still initiative and impose unwelcome insurance costs on industry.

Did the Government, after nine years, see any prospect of achieving a worthwhile directive or would the result be a weak document which would allow all the parties to do whatever they wished?

Lord Wynn (Lab) said that it was and suspicion of vaccines were allowed to exist generally throughout the population the incidence of immunization generally would decline and it would be difficult for doctors to maintain it.

Lord Campbell of Alloway (C) said the disparity between £10,000 and £300,000 for the same injuries on the assumption that causation was established spoke for itself as a manifest injustice. It was time the whole scheme, under the 1979 Act was abandoned.

Lord Denning (Ind) said the law relating to personal injury was riddled with inconsistencies and injustices. Lord Pearson (C) commended that as a matter of strategic policy the duplication of compensation should be ended and the relative social security benefits should be fully offset against the awards. But nothing had been done about it.

The "living death" cases were a problem for everybody. It arose most significantly in road traffic cases. To get compensation negligence had to be proved in a court of law. Lord Pearson's commission said that it should not be on the individual to prove negligence. If people were injured in an accident like that there should be no fault liability. It could easily be paid for by a penny a gallon on petrol. That was the recommendation, but nothing had been done about it.

When judges had to assess damages in many of these cases they had to do so not knowing whether the victim would live for five years or five days. They were sure to be wrong and to award either too much or too little. It was infinitely better to have something in the nature of periodic payments.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said the country lacked a coherent policy towards disabled people. The setting of the £10,000 limit for compensation for vaccine damage had been a first-aid measure to deal with an immediate situation.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said he had given up all hope of removing inconsistencies in compensation payments and some of the suggestions made might have the effect of increasing rather than diminishing them.

He had not given up hope of a coherent policy, but it was probably too ambitious at the moment. A little coherent thought ought to be applied to what was inherently an extremely difficult problem.

There had been improvements to the scheme over the past six years in real terms, not cash terms. The increase had been 35 per cent against what had to be set against increase in population, and there had been a real advance amounting to £150 million in annual expenditure.

But he explained that the new offence would include actions or threats of violence or damage by three or more people. It would be an arrestable offence to remain at or join the disturbance.

The offence of criminal trespass would be framed with disorder, as sporting events especially in mind.

Two new offences of summary riots and criminal trespass should be created to deal with those committing violence and public disorder. Mr David Jones, president of the Justice's Clerks' Society said at its annual conference in Brighton yesterday (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

With the offence of summary riots, the police would be empowered to disperse crowds when violence threatened. Failure to disperse would constitute the offence, triable only before magistrates' courts.

"We all know public disorder offences triable before a crown court range from unlawful assembly to riot, and pose many legal and practical difficulties for the prosecution," Mr Jones said.

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Geoffrey Smith

Mr Norman Fowler is known as one of the most effective defenders of his turf among departmental ministers and as one of the most successful orators at the Conservative Party conference. But his powers of persuasion may soon be subjected to a more stringent test.

If, either today or at a subsequent meeting, the Cabinet approves his plan to renege on the state earnings related pension scheme (Serps), much will depend upon Mr Fowler's capacity to present the proposal convincingly to his own backbenchers. Unless they are behind him, he will not stand much chance of persuading the country.

At the moment there is no settled opinion among them. They are aware of the considerable cost of the scheme and the danger that sometime early in the next century this may impose a grievous burden on the taxpayer.

But they are also sensitive to political objections, to the charge that in a spirit of earnest rectitude ministers may relieve the problems of a distant government only by losing the next election or the present one. It is all a matter of where you put the emphasis.

I do not think many Conservative MPs have too much doubt on the merits of the case. Most of them would be happy in principle to see Serps wound up or at least substantially modified. They see the rule of social security as being to provide a safety net, and they are doubtful if it should really be the business of the State to provide pensions above the minimum level - especially if this means accepting an excessive obligation for the future.

There are, it is true, some variations on this theme. One often hears it said, sometimes with more than a tremor of anxiety, that of course there must be adequate alternative arrangements. "What is the terrible political damage," one Conservative MP remarked to me, "if this scheme is chucked away without putting something in its place?"

Others are aware that there will be difficulties with that something. Few occupational schemes have benefits which are index-linked so as to be covered against the full effects of inflation.

None the less, I should be surprised if Mr Fowler had the much more difficult task of convincing the electorate in winning the case, provided that the figures he produces on the future cost of Serps are as frightening as MPs have been led to believe, and provided that he can present the change as a necessary part of a comprehensive and convincing social security review.

Tories worried most about votes

But politicians do not judge only on the merits of the case. It is the electoral effects that will worry most Conservative backbenchers. They know that with any reform of this nature the losers squawk more than the winners cheer.

That is likely to be all the more embarrassing in this instance because the principal losers are liable to be middle-income earners and just above the kind of people, in other words, who tend to vote Conservative. At this point one begins to think of the fractious over student grants. Is it really necessary, a number of Conservative MPs will ask, to do this now?

Mr Fowler would find it easier to answer that question were it not for the commitment that Mrs Thatcher gave in the last election campaign. She wrote to Mr Brynmor Jones, then the Labour spokesman on social security: "Nor are there any plans to change the earnings-related component of the State scheme."

There are two circumstances in which an election commitment need not be binding if conditions have changed or if the national interest requires immediate action as a matter of overriding importance. Neither of those circumstances applies in this case. The Conservatives gave various commitments in the last election which they need not have given and should not have given. But it is democratically healthy that they should be held to them.

Some Conservatives argue that if Labour is returned to office there would be time to reverse any legislation on this question passed in this Parliament. But there are other backbenchers who maintain, I believe more convincingly, that the Government will be politically vulnerable if it does not put such a decision to the voters at the next election.

Bill to allow pubs to stay open longer

LICENSING LAW

Miners believed they had killed someone, girl friend tells court

From Tina Jones, Cardiff

The girlfriend of a miner charged with murder told Cardiff Crown Court yesterday that he and two colleagues knocked on her door at dawn one day and he told her that he thought they had killed someone.

Miss Carol Hopkins, aged 18, said that her boyfriend, Ronald Dean Hancock, aged 21, and his friends, Russell Shandland, aged 21, and Anthony Williams, aged 26, all of Rhymney, Mid Glamorgan, were wet and muddy when they arrived at her home in Tredegar.

She said that the three men were frightened and that Mr Williams said to the other two "they should not have done it. They said they thought they had killed someone."

Mr Hancock sat weeping as Miss Hopkins said: "They were listening to the wireless and it came on about a man who had died. They didn't believe what happened."

Miss Hopkins added: "Dean said they'd thrown the concrete block to block the road. They thought it had hit the car. He was not sure but they had heard it swerve. They did it to stop that man going to work."

The jury was shown clothes which Miss Hopkins had agreed to wash for the men, including black knitted hood belonging to Mr Shandland.

The three men have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr David Wilkie, a taxi driver, crushed to death by a 46lb

concrete block as he drove Mr David Williams to work at the Merthyr Vale colliery last November.

Earlier, a police constable told how he was "frightened to death" by the sight of two men with a rock crouching over a road bridge seconds before Mr Wilkie, aged 36, the father of three children, died in his taxi.

PC Jeffrey Paul said that he was the official observer in the convey accompanying Mr David Williams. As it approached the bridge he saw two heads peering between the railings and then two men stood up.

One, he said, raised a square object above his head. "I immediately shouted to my driver: 'Rock off the bridge.' I pushed myself back into the seat of the Land-Rover because I thought it was for us."

PC Paul added: "I was frightened to death and I considered jumping off the seat into the back of the Land-Rover. The driver started accelerating and I heard a sound like hail hitting the roof and smashing glass."

"I looked back and saw the taxi veer off the road on to the grass verge. Moments before we stopped, I jumped out of the Land-Rover and got down on my knees in the road and I realized we had been attacked. I could hear Mr Williams screaming. I thought they had got one of us."

The case continues today.



Some of the parents attending the meeting to hear the deal agreed with teachers (Photograph: Don Miller).

Parent-power lines up with teachers

By Patricia Clough

The little reception committee at the door of the gym this week looked slightly nervous before the start of the first of eight meetings at which parents would be asked to support a deal with teachers.

"I'm not sure how many people are going to turn up," the headmaster murmured.

The deal to be put to the parents of 18,000 schoolchildren at Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, at the meeting at Orleans Comprehensive School offered one month's peace from strikes in return for public support for their pay claim, letters to their MPs and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and as much publicity as possible.

The idea had come from the parents, not the teachers. It was born during a public meeting of local parent and school organizations last March when parents found themselves overwhelmed in sympathy with the teachers' cause. The terms were hammered out at a private meeting with four local teacher organizations last month.

The reception committee need hardly have worried. Some 100 parents trooped into the huge, echoing, yellow-brick gym where representatives of the parent-teacher associations for the school and three neighbouring primary schools took the platform.

Mrs Joan Sallis, chairman of the Campaign for the Advancement of State Education, urged

fellow parents to sign a resolution supporting the teachers and to write to Mr Toby Jessel, MP for Twickenham and Mr Jeremy Hanley, MP for Richmond and Barnes. A pile of envelopes, addressed to the MPs, was on the table.

Mrs Sallis said that parent power had forced the Government into a U-turn on student grants. It could do it again with teachers' pay and career structures.

But there was little time. They had won peace until half-term. If they failed, the "most important six weeks of the year", with examinations, end-of-term meetings, activities and reports, were at risk.

A resolution was put to the meeting and carried over-

whelmingly. It said: "Parents believe that teachers are undervalued and entitled to a pay structure which reflects their professional status. We urge all parties to reconvene negotiations immediately to achieve a mutually acceptable resolution of the current dispute."

Mrs Pamela MacWilliams, a parent, said afterwards: "I came because I feel very strongly about this. I think most parents do."

Mrs Margaret Pearce admitted that she had "not been 100 per cent convinced" when she came. "I had no reservations about better pay for the teachers. I just think education is in a mess. This is not going to solve everything, but at least it will help the teachers' morale."

Faster world action on drugs urged

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The World Health Organization will be urged today by Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health, to hasten its response to the international threat posed by hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine.

Speaking in Geneva, Mr Patten is expected to insist that instead of waiting until 1986 for world guidelines on drug abuse, as the WHO proposes, they should be produced this year, as quickly possible.

His message to the World Health Assembly, in contrast to the normal diplomatic pleasantries exchanged at such gatherings, reflects the growing concern of Western countries and follows the Bonn summit meeting, where heads of govern-

ment agreed co-operative measures to combat international drug trafficking.

Mr Patten is likely to emphasize that however successful the police and customs are in combating drug trafficking, it is inevitable that large numbers of people will suffer from drug misuse for the foreseeable future.

He will outline a five-point programme to tackle the hard drugs crisis in which he will give details of the threat posed in Britain by legally prescribed minor tranquilizers.

Benzodiazepines, which include Valium and Librium, have been regarded as a safe alternative to barbiturates and other hypno-sedatives.

Corporal 'hitched' lifts with payroll team

A soldier accused of a triple murder and payroll robbery twice hitched a lift with an Army wages team before the killings, the High Court in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Corporal Andrew Walker, aged 31, of the Royal Scots, was picked up by an Army Land-Rover last November shortly after a pay collection in Penicuik, Lothian, and a month later was given a lift as it left Glencorse barracks near by.

Corporal Walker, who denies murder and robbery, has lodged a defence of alibi.

It is alleged he shot a retired major, David Cunningham, aged 56; Staff Sergeant Terence Hosker, aged 39, and Private John Thomson, aged 25, and robbed them of £19,000.

The hearing was adjourned.

Milk quota limits eased for small dairy farmers

About 40 per cent of dairy farmers in England and Wales are to have their EEC quota allocations restored to 1983 production levels (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Although they risk a penalty if they increase production beyond that point, they are released in 1985-86 from the blanket 9 per cent cut imposed last year.

The restored quotas will apply to all farmers producing less than 200,000 litres of milk a year.

The reallocation of extra quota has been made possible by the co-called 'outgoers' scheme, under which dairy farmers receive cash compensation for agreeing to cease milk production for at least five years.

Children in care 'had sex'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Staff at a children's home who have been accused of "extraordinary passivity" and inaction over allegations of sexual acts between children in their care are being retrained by the London borough of Southwark to run a respite and holiday home for the elderly.

A confidential report on Hollyshaw House, a home near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, run by Southwark until its closure last November, tells of sexual acts between a teenager and a boy aged six, a 17-year-old girl in care having her boyfriend stay overnight six times, allegations that a former member of staff frolicked naked in the woods at night with children, a senior staff member with a drink problem and allegations of repeated sexual acts between children.

The unit, which until last year cared for 16 children, descended into a "chaotic vacuum", according to the report, highly critical of the three senior staff at the home, all of whom have now left the council's employ.

The home is being converted into a respite and holiday home for the Southwark elderly, with the remaining staff being retrained.

One of the most alarming features of the inquiry, the report says, was that while staff raised issues with senior staff at the home, "in no single instance was any effort made by staff to do anything to redress the apparent lack of action".

The report says: "the extraordinary passivity shown by staff has been accompanied by a disturbing lack of understanding for the care needs of the children."

Mr David Barnes, social services divisional manager for Southwark, said that the staff being retrained had a "clean sheet". The report was most concerned about senior staff who were no longer with the council. No disciplinary charges had been brought against the other staff.

The report is the second in a week leaked from Southwark alleging serious problems in council-run homes, and neither report has been seen by the full social services committee.

TV rental chain offers shopping discounts

DER, the television and video rental arm of Thorn EMI, yesterday launched a club for customers offering discounts in high street shops, on package holidays and insurance in to boost DER's share of the flagging rental market (Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, writes).

It could inject a new impetus in a sector not noted for its marketing innovations. Mr Christopher Goring, DER's director of marketing, said: "We want to make a visit to the rental shop something to look forward to and get away from

the boredom of a line-up of winking screens."

DER, the third largest rental chain, aims to move to number two position, thanks to the discount offers. Radio Rentals and Granada are the two biggest rental companies, battling closely for market leadership.

A shopping voucher scheme will mean a 10 per cent discount at British Home Stores, John Collier (clothing), Dewhurst (butchers) and Corson Bleu (frozen centres).

Antique dealer charged with murdering wife

Wilfred Bull, aged 50, an antiques dealer and authority on ivory carvings, was charged yesterday with murdering his wife.

The body of Mrs Patricia Bull, aged 48, was found on Monday night at the antiques warehouse she ran with husband near their home at Coggeshall, Essex.

Mr Bull, his son, Charles, aged 20, and his daughter, Suzi, aged 24, were detained overnight in police cells at Chelmsford. Mr Bull's children were released without any charges against them.

Duke owed butler seven months pay, court told

The Duke of Devonshire's former butler told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he had been owed seven months' wages.

Mr Desmond Callaghan said that he had a dispute with the duke over money and resigned after his son Peter, aged 26, was accused of stealing three of the duke's cheques.

Mr Callaghan, who held his job for three years, said that the duke had been careless with money. Peter Callaghan said that if he had told his parents they would have told the duke; their dismissal was a possibility; and

he would have to his accommodation.

Peter Callaghan, of Leicester Street, Westminster, denies stealing three cheques from the duke. Kouzoupis, a businessman, of Hereford Road, Acton, and Andrew Shellis, aged 43, a hairdresser, of Northolt Road, Harrow, deny passing two cheques for £61,000.

The trial continues today.

Correction

Yesterday's report of the trial should have referred to the Duke of Devonshire, not the Duke of Westminster.

More girls attend boys' public schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Boys' public schools appear to be poaching from independent girls' schools, according to annual figures published yesterday by the Independent Schools Information Service.

A record number of girls are going to fee-paying schools, thought to be a sign of parents taking girls' education as seriously as boys', and more girls are boarders.

Public schools belonging to the Headmasters' Conference took 403 more girl boarders in 1984 and girls' schools lost 431 boarders. The number of girls boarding at preparatory schools increased by 197.

Mrs Anne Musto, president of the Girls' Schools Association and headteacher of St Felix School, Southwold, agreed that there was movement to the independent sector. "One has to accept that children do tend to change schools more nowadays."

The increase in girls at independent schools to 178,448, or 42.5 per cent of the total, is accompanied by more children of non-commissioned officers going to private schools.

Mr Bruce McGowan, chairman of the Headmasters' Conference and headteacher of Haberdashers' Aske's School, said that all ranks in the Armed Forces were now better informed. Everyone in the forces is entitled to an education allowance of £860 a term for each of the first two children, £1,021 a term for the third and £1,064 for the fourth.

Mr Robin Peverett, chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools and headteacher of Dulwich College Preparatory School, in Cranbrook, Kent, said that non-commissioned ranks were less intimidated by private schools because the schools had changed.

Hospitals 'harmed' by prosecution immunity

By Robin Young

Health and safety standards in hospitals suffer because health authorities cannot be prosecuted, the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union has claimed in a report submitted to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment.

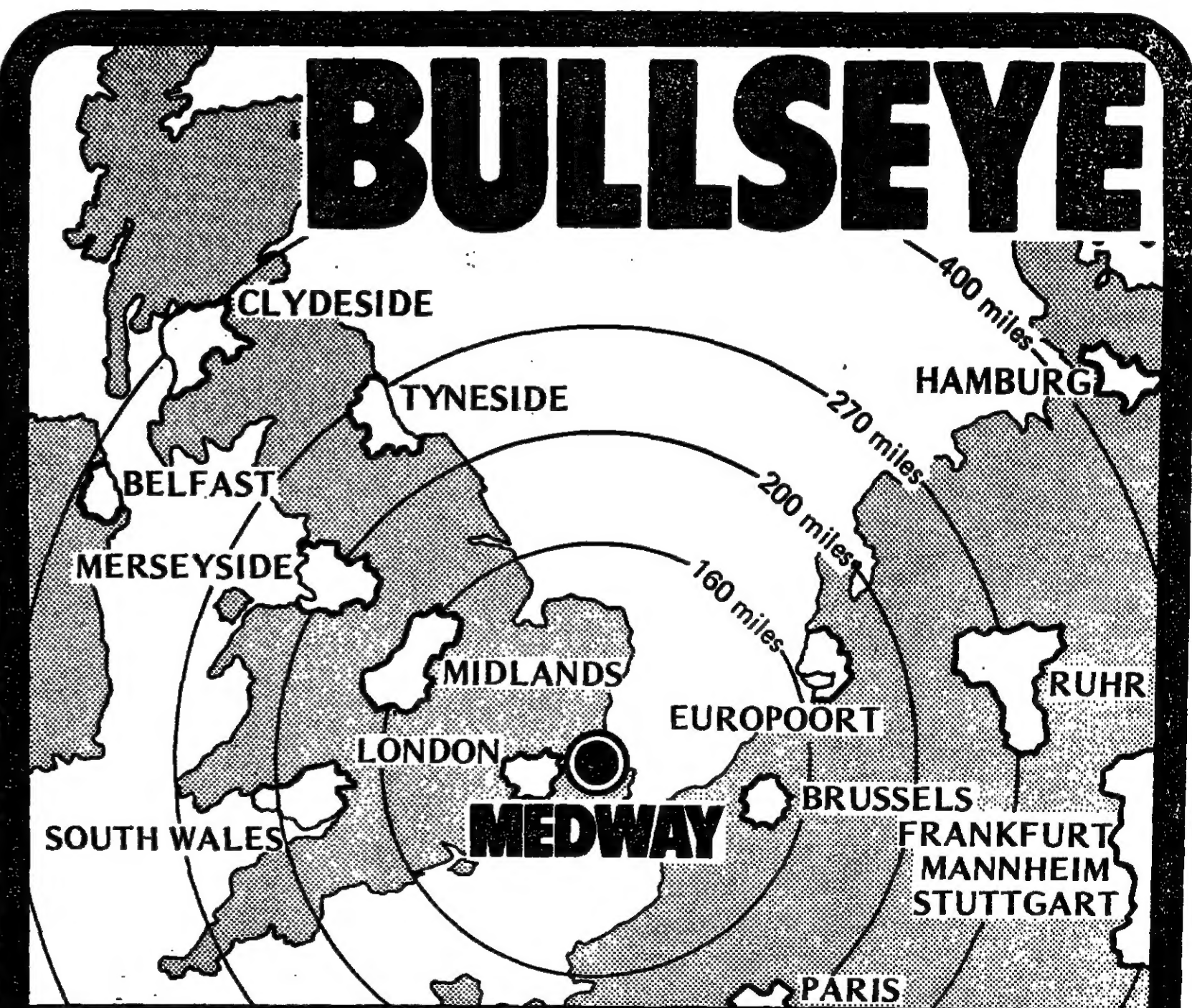
Mr John Edmonds, the union's industrial officer for the National Health Service, said in London yesterday that a survey had disclosed that dirty kitchens, dangerous asbestos, unsafe laboratories and water supplies liable to disseminate Legionnaires' disease were commonplace throughout British hospitals.

"We have identified individual hospitals in the report submitted to Mr King, but we are not publishing the names because it seems unfair to pick on a few when so many are at fault," he said.

Union officials believe that half the country's hospitals would be in breach of food hygiene regulations, and that as many as a tenth might be prosecuted by environmental health officers but for the immunity attaching to crown premises. Most faults are said to lie with inadequate premises and equipment.

The union is campaigning for an end to crown immunity, and says that the Government should give health authorities money which they can use to ensure compliance with safety and hygiene regulations.

A Department of Health and Social Security spokesman commented yesterday: "We expect all hospitals and health authorities to co-operate with the inspecting authorities, but they are exempt from formal prosecution. We do have our own inspectors, and have close contact with health authorities, and would act if it came to our attention that they were neglecting safety standards."



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Reagan hopes to see unified Europe

Following are extracts from the President's remarks to the European Parliament:

We mark today the anniversary of the liberation of Europe from tyrants who had seized this continent and plunged it into a terrible war. Forty years ago today, the guns were still and peace began - a peace that has become the longest of this century.

On that day 40 years ago I was at my post at an Army Air Corps installation in Culver City, California. Passing a radio I heard the words "Ladies and gentlemen, the war in Europe is over". I felt a chill, as if a gust of cold wind had just swept past, and even though, for America, there was still a war on the Pacific front, I realized: I will never forget this moment.

It is hard to communicate the happiness of those days, it is even harder to communicate to those who did not share it, the depth of Europe's agony.

By this day 40 years ago, over 40 million lay dead, and the survivors composed a continent of victims. And to this day, we wonder: how did this happen? How did civilization take such a terrible turn?

Hannah Arendt spoke of "the banality of evil" - the banality of the little men who did the terrible deeds. We know they were totalitarians who used the state, which they had elevated to the level of a "God", to inflict war on peaceful nations and genocide on innocent peoples.

We know of the existence of evil in the human heart, and we know that in Nazi Germany that evil was institutionalized - given power and direction by the state and those who did its bidding. And we also know that early attempts to placate the totalitarians did not save us from war. In fact, they guaranteed it. There are lessons to be learned in this and never forgotten.

But perhaps the greatest triumph of all was not in the realm of a sound defence or material achievement.

No, the greatest triumph after the war is that in spite of all the chaos, poverty, sickness and misfortune that plagued this continent, the people of Western Europe realised the call of new tyrants and the lure of their seductive ideologies. Your nations did not become the breeding

ground for new extremist philosophies. In this room are those who fought on opposite sides 40 years ago, and their sons and daughters. Now you work together to lead Europe democratically. You buried animosity and hatred in the rubble. There is no greater testament to reconciliation and to the peaceful unity of Europe than the men and women in this chamber.

In the decades after the war, Europe knew great growth and power, amazing vitality in every area of life. Europe was robust and alive, and none of this was an accident. It was the natural result of freedom, the natural fruit of the democratic ideal. We in America looked at Europe and called her what she was: an economic miracle. We welcome the entrance of Spain and Portugal into that community, for their presence makes for a stronger Europe, and a stronger Europe is a stronger West.

Yet despite Europe's economic miracle... I hear words like "Euro-pessimism" and "Euro-paralysis". I am told that Europe seems to have lost the sense of confidence that dominated that postwar era. If there is something of a "lost" quality these days, it is connected to the fact that some, in the past few years, have begun to question the ideals and philosophies that have guided the West for centuries. That some have even come to question the moral and intellectual worth of the West.

We in the West have much to be thankful for - peace, prosperity, and freedom. If we are to preserve these for our children, and for theirs, today's leaders must demonstrate the same resolve and sense of vision that inspired Churchill, Adenauer, De Gasperi, and Schuman. Their challenge was to rebuild a democratic Europe under the shadow of Soviet power. Our task, in some ways even more daunting, is to keep the peace with an ever more powerful Soviet Union, to introduce greater stability in our relationship with it, and to live together in a world in which our values can prosper.

From the creation of NATO in 1949 through the early 1970s, Soviet aggression was effectively deterred; the decisive factor must have been the countervailing power - ultimate-



President Reagan: No time for 'Euro-pessimism'

ly, military, and, above all, nuclear power - which the West was capable of bringing to bear in the defense of its interests.

It was in the early 1970s that the United States lost that superiority over the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear weapons which had characterized the postwar era.

In Europe this was not quickly perceptible. But seen globally, Soviet conduct changed markedly and dangerously. First in Angola in 1975, then, when the West failed to respond, in Ethiopia, in South Yemen, in Kampuchea, and ultimately in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union began courting more risks, and expanding its influence through the indirect and direct application of military power. Today, we see similar Soviet efforts to profit from and stimulate regional conflicts in Central America.

One might draw the conclusion that the West should reassert that nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union upon which our security and our strategy rested through the postwar era. That is not my view. We cannot and should not seek to build our peace and freedom perpetually upon the basis of expanding nuclear arsenals.

In the short run, we have no alternative but to compete with the

Soviet Union in this field, not in the pursuit of superiority, but merely of balance.

The Soviet Union, however, does not share our view of what constitutes a stable nuclear balance. It has chosen, instead, to build nuclear forces clearly designed to strike first, and thus to disarm their adversary.

We can ask the Soviet Union to reduce its offensive systems through equitable, verifiable arms control measures. We are pressing that case in Geneva. Thus far, however, we have heard nothing new.

A second possibility would be for the West to step up our current modernization effort to keep up with constantly accelerating Soviet deployments, not to regain superiority, but merely to keep up with Soviet deployments. But is this really an acceptable alternative? Must we accept an endless process of nuclear weapons competition? I don't think so. We need a better guarantee of peace than that.

Fortunately, there is a third possibility. It is to offset the continued Soviet offensive build-up in destabilizing weapons by developing defenses against these weapons. In 1983, I launched a new research program - the Strategic Defence Initiative.

This research programme will take time. As we proceed with it, we will remain within existing treaty constraints. We will also consult in the closest possible fashion with our allies. And when the time for decisions on the possible production and deployment of such systems comes, we must and will discuss and negotiate these issues with the Soviet Union.

During the 1970s we went to great lengths to restrain unilaterally our strategic weapons programs out of the conviction that the Soviet Union would adhere to certain rules in its conduct - rules such as neither side seeking to gain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other. Those efforts of the early 1970s resulted in some improvements in Europe. But the hopes for a broader and lasting moderation of the East-West competition founded in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

Ultimately, I hope the leaders of the Soviet Union will come to understand that they have nothing

to gain from attempts to achieve military superiority or to spread their dominance by force, but have much to gain from joining the West in mutual arms reduction and expanding cooperation.

We in the West have much to do - and we must do it together, we must remain unified in the face of attempts to divide us and strong in spite of attempts to weaken us. And we must remember that our unity and strength are not a mere impulse of like-minded allies, but the natural result of our shared love for liberty.

I want to reaffirm to the people of Europe the constancy of the American purpose. We were at your side through two great wars. We have been at your side through 40 years of a sometimes painful peace. We are at your side today because, like you, we have not wavered from the ideals of the West - the ideals of freedom, liberty, and peace. Let no one - no one - doubt our purpose.

Here in Western Europe, you have created a multi-national democratic community in which there is a free flow of people, of information, of goods and of culture. Europeans move freely in all directions, sharing and paring of each other's ideas and culture. It is my hope, our hope, that in the 21st century - which is only 15 years away - all Europeans, from Moscow to Lisbon, will be able to travel without a passport and the free flow of people and ideas will include the other half of Europe. It is my fervent wish that in the next century there will be one, free Europe.

We have much to do. The work ahead is not unlike the building of a great cathedral. The work is slow, complicated and painstaking. It is passed on with pride from generation to generation. It is the work not only of leaders but of ordinary people.

And if you doubt your will, and your spirit, and your strength to stand for something, think of those 40 years ago - who wept in the rubble, who laughed in the streets, who paraded across Europe, who cheered Churchill with love and devotion and who sang the "Marseillaise" down the boulevards. Spirit like that does not disappear. It cannot perish; it will not go away. There's too much left unsung within it.

Eleven killed as rioting sweeps township where union leader died

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

At least 11 people are reported dead after savage fighting between migrant workers and permanent residents of the black township of Tsakane, about 20 miles east of Johannesburg, on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

It was in this township that a prominent black trade unionist, Mr Andries Raditsela, was detained by police for several hours on Saturday. He died in hospital 48 hours later, allegedly from head injuries.

Police, who refuse to explain how Mr Raditsela, aged 29, came to need hospital treatment, say he was held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which allows detention for 48 hours without warrant of anyone deemed likely to further riots or disturbance.

A postmortem examination is to be carried out today in the presence of a pathologist hired

by lawyers representing the dead man's family.

Opposition politicians and academics have joined union officials in calling for an inquiry. Mr Raditsela was one of the main groups of independent black unions.

Residents said the fighting in Tsakane began when angry bands of youths set fire to a beer hall at a hostel housing tens of thousands of mainly Zulu and Xhosa migrant workers. The migrants went on the rampage and smashed residents' windows.

Fighting with hatchets and pangas went on throughout the night, and by yesterday the hostel was a smouldering ruin. Many township roads were blocked with makeshift barricades and littered with stones and rubble.

At noon soldiers and police in armoured carriers were separating the factions, while representatives of both sides sought a truce. Residents are understood to be demanding the hostel dwellers leave.

Migrants have no rights of permanent residence in townships, but are allowed to stay only for the duration of a specific job contract.

Conditions in the hostels are often squalid.

The managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, has been granted early retirement at his request. The company announced yesterday. It was Mr Kinsley who in March announced the closure of the *Rand Daily Mail*, South Africa's leading anti-apartheid newspaper, and its replacement by a new and politically and financially daily, *Business Day*.

A hat fit for a Pope - almost

Bruges (Reuter) - The church tailors Slabbinck of Bruges lavished 100 hours of work on a bishop's hat for the Pope to wear on his Belgian tour starting next week, then learnt it was the wrong size.

Norbert Gilbert, pored over his gold-thread needlework on a new version of the mitre, illustrating the Slabbinck's monastic patience as well as a sharp eye and steady hand.

The mitre, paid for by an unnamed Belgian benefactor, is the familiar tall shape with a cleft top, and features exquisitely sewn figures of Saints Peter, John and Paul.

Dirk and Marc Slabbinck, the brothers who own Art Studio Slabbinck, expect that

the Pope will wear the mitre and a matching gold and grey chasuble at a huge open-air Mass in Brussels on May 19.

But with the Pope, as with other clients, the Slabbincks cannot be sure that a creation of theirs will be worn at a particular religious service.

Mr Marc Slabbinck disclaims any right to the title of the Pope's tailor saying: "None of his vestments are made by sisters in his own workshop."

Photograph: page 1.

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Lagos leads high-price cities

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

For the fourth successive year, Lagos has the unwelcome distinction of being named as the world's most expensive city for foreign business executives and visitors. Black market prices are exorbitant, for example, a kilo of rice can cost as much as £14.

At the other extreme, the most inexpensive cities are in Latin America. Despite inflation at 865 per cent in Buenos Aires and 219 per cent in Rio de Janeiro, these cities are not pricey if living costs are reckoned in US dollars or other strong currencies - an entirely different matter, of course, for indigenous inhabitants.

Much the same applies for Tel Aviv (inflation 453 per cent). Tough price rises there are partly cushioned by indexation.

These conclusions are contained in the annual survey of round-the-world living costs for executives compiled by *Business International* magazine.

The comparisons do not include accommodation costs, but are based on price levels of a shopping basket of food items, drink, household supplies, clothing, domestic help, recreation and transport.

Because of the higher dollar, figures for Europe are well below that for New York. Even prices in Oslo, the most expensive city in Europe, are 13 per cent lower. The London index is 63. After Oslo come Zurich (75) and Geneva (74). Lisbon (53) is least expensive.

THE 10 MOST EXPENSIVE CITIES

	INDEX	ANNUAL INFLATION
Lagos	148	27
Tokyo	118	2.5
Teheran	118	14.5
Cairo	114	15
Chicago	102	3.5
San Francisco	100	3.5
New York	100	3.5
Taipei	100	6
Los Angeles	99	3.5
Washington	99	3.5

Engine trouble

Boston (Reuter) - A British Airways Concorde bound for New York made an emergency landing at Logan airport, Boston, after it lost power in one engine.

4 years for ex-Reagan defence aide

Washington - Mr Paul Thayer, President Reagan's former Deputy Defence Secretary, who admitted two months ago that he lied to a grand jury, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment by a federal judge yesterday for obstructing justice (Christopher Thomas writes).

He resigned from the Administration in January, admitting that he lied about his part in a stock scandal that the Government estimates resulted in a \$2.5 million (£2.08 million) fraud.

Mr Thayer, aged 65, did not benefit directly, but prosecutors claimed he received indirect benefit because his actions provided profits for his girl friend.

Billy Bob Harris, a Dallas stockbroker to whom Mr Thayer passed stock tips, was also sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Fines of \$5,000 were also imposed on Mr Thayer and Mr Harris.

Zhao tour

Peking (Reuter) - The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, will visit Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands next month in a 17-day European tour. He will meet Mrs Thatcher after arriving in London on June 2 and Hong Kong is expected to be on the agenda.

Sakharov denial

Geneva (Reuter) - The Soviet Health Minister, Mr Sergei Burenkov, told a press conference here that the dissident physicist, Dr Andrei Sakharov, was still exiled in Gorky, east of Moscow, quashing rumours in the West that he had left for West Europe.

Bombs chaos

Luxembourg (Reuter) - Two bombs toppled three electricity pylons and caused a 10-car crash injuring five people. One car hit a 56,000-volt power line lying across a motorway. The blasts were claimed by the Fighting Ecologist Movement.

Maize peace

Johannesburg (AP) - South Africa's white farmers have decided to end a five-day boycott of maize sales, saying the Government has agreed to negotiate on their grievances over a freeze on prices.

Pressure grows on Sandinistas

Congress approval likely for non-military aid to Nicaraguan Contras

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The White House is virtually assured of congressional approval in the coming weeks for giving \$14 million of non-military aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. And a new fight is under way over the provision of military assistance.

A law prohibiting military aid to the rebels expires on September 30. Senior Democrats have given top priority to renewing the law without any cut-off date, thus restraining President Reagan and future presidents from giving military assistance to the Contras.

The influential House Select Committee on Intelligence may vote for a permanent ban on military assistance today. But it is likely to look sympathetically at giving immediate "humanitarian" aid through the Agency for International Development (AID). Senior Democrats said yesterday that there is no longer a strong body of opposition to helping the rebels with medicine, clothing and food.

The White House is lobbying heavily on Capitol Hill to persuade leading Democrats to interpret "humanitarian" aid broadly enough so that items such as boots and uniforms can

be provided. Democratic leaders, however, appear determined to impose a strict and narrow definition that would prevent the aid being used directly for logistical purposes.

The US trade embargo on Nicaragua has been bedevilled by misunderstandings about whether existing contracts between the two countries should be honoured. Officials were still trying to sort out the precise position yesterday. It meant that some of the final regulations on the ban still had not been formally issued, although the ban was supposed to go into force at midnight on Monday.

Mr Langhorne Moulley, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, said in congressional testimony that the embargo against Nicaragua would have no perceptible adverse impact on the US economy, but would punish Nicaragua for "aggressive and threatening behaviour".

Other officials said the sanctions were not as tough as those imposed on Cuba and other countries. Options still open to the US included strict travel restrictions and seizure of

Nicaraguan assets in the United States.

The main US victim on the Nicaraguan sanctions, it appears, is a California firm that holds an exclusive contract to distribute Nicaraguan bananas. Mr Jack Pandol, the owner, said: "The only one that gets hurt is me. The Nicaraguans will probably win this thing."

● **MANAGUA:** The Contras murdered, raped and kidnapped civilians, one of their leaders said after accepting a government amnesty (Reuters reports).

Mr Jose Efraim Mondragon, known as Commander Moises, said on arrival in Managua he had deserted the Contras because he had witnessed numerous crimes.

● **NEW YORK:** The United Nations Security Council prepared to begin a formal debate yesterday on Nicaragua's complaint about US sanctions (Zoriana Pysarivsky writes).

● **BOSTON:** nearly 650 protesters in cities across the US were arrested yesterday during demonstrations against President Reagan's Nicaraguan sanctions (Reuters reports).

Deneuve to oust Bardot as symbol of France

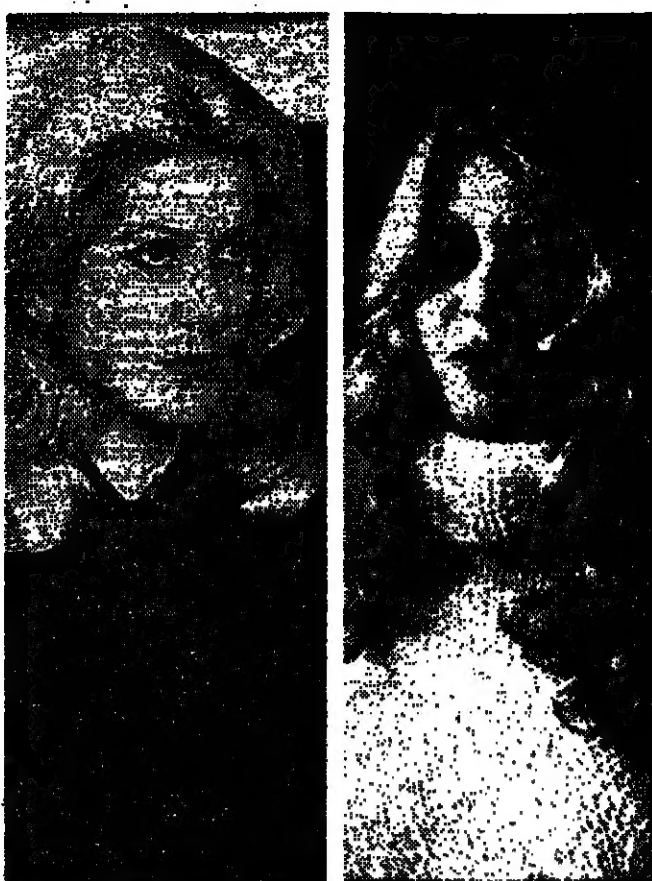
Catherine Deneuve, the 41-year-old French actress and former mistress of Roger Vadim, is to oust the 50-year-old Brigitte Bardot, Vadim's former wife, as the model for the new "Marianne", the red-headed symbol of the French Republic, whose statuette graces every town hall throughout France (Diana Geddes writes from Paris).

Mlle Deneuve was chosen for her latest role in a poll carried out under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. She was selected as the most suitable "Marianne" by 56 per cent of those polled, well ahead of her nearest rival, the actress Isabelle Adjani, who obtained 14 per cent.

The other runners-up were Sylvie Vartan (9 per cent), Christine Ockrent, a television news presenter (8 per cent), Mireille Mathieu (8 per cent), Princess Caroline of Monaco (7 per cent), Mme Simone Vell (6 per cent), and Mme Edith Cresson, France's Minister for Trade and Industry (3 per cent).

Nearly half (46 per cent) considered Mlle Deneuve the most beautiful woman in France.

The ministry will now organize a competition to find the best sculpted bust of Mlle Deneuve in the guise of Marianne. The winning entry will be officially sanctioned as the new symbol of the republic, to be introduced into "mairies"



Catherine Deneuve (left) and Brigitte Bardot, whom she replaces as "Marianne".

Shias forbid PLO attacks on Israel

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Amid growing friction between Shia Muslim guerrillas and members of Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon, Shia Muslim leaders in Beirut have been telling anti-Arafat Palestinian officials on a visit to the city that they will not permit the PLO to attack Israel from southern Lebanon now that Israel's military withdrawal is almost complete.

The most senior PLO delegation to come to the Lebanese capital since the Palestinian evacuation in 1982, had held talks with Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim Amal militia leader, and Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, officially to co-ordinate the status of Palestinian refugee camps in the south.

Since the PLO delegation, led by pro-Syrian Palestinian groups, came with Syria's permission, they reportedly demurred to Mr Berri's insistence that southern Lebanon could not once again become a base for PLO guerrilla operations.

Mr Arafat and his colleagues pumped cash into the camps around Sidon and Tyre prior to the Israeli withdrawal and have recaptured the loyalties of many young guerrillas who have been living under Israeli occupation.

Particularly disturbing for the Lebanese Shia Muslims has been evidence that Mr Arafat's men want to re-create their hold over southern Lebanon. There was, for example, a gun battle near a high school outside Tyre

this week between Amal and Palestinian guerrillas while an Amal gunman was reportedly wounded outside the Rashidiyah Palestinian refugee camp south of the city.

The PLO men in Beirut - Mr Ahmed al-Yamani from Mr George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr Talal Naji of the PFLP-General Command, Mr Sami Kandil of the Syrian Saika Palestinian movement, Mr Abu Ali Mahdi of the anti-Arafat front within Fatah and Mr Khaled Abdul Majid of the so-called Popular Struggle Front - are anxious to assert Syrian control over the Palestinians in the south.

If crushing Arafat's influence means halting PLO attacks on Israel - which is exactly what Israel wants - then the PLO men from Damascus appear prepared to accept the idea.

In Beirut, meanwhile, a tenuous ceasefire quietened the fighting between Muslim and Christian militias yesterday.

● **AMMAN:** A senior Palestinian official, Mr Jusef al-Ghussein, said yesterday that any attempt to resolve the Middle East issue without the participation of the PLO would fail (Reuters reports).

Speaking after talks with King Hussein and the PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, he added: "If the US and Israel want a peace that can be enforced, they will have to deal with the PLO. This is the choice of the Palestinians."

Britons wait it out in Costa Rica jail

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

Two men, claiming to be former British Army officers, sit nervously in prison near San José awaiting word this week on whether they will face charges which could result in six years behind bars.

Peter Glibbery, aged 25, and John Davis, aged 23, both from Solihull, were arrested with two North Americans, one Frenchman and nine Nicaraguans on April 24 when Costa Rican police raided an anti-Sandinista guerrilla camp near the Nicaraguan border.

A judge is reviewing evidence and testimony and must decide by mid-week whether to proceed with charges against them. Costa Rican judicial sources say possible charges are illegal possession of explosives and intent to commit hostile acts which could endanger Costa Rican security.

Interviewed in prison, Mr Glibbery and Mr Davis refused to be specific about their military past, other than to say they were both officers in the British Army and had served overseas.

They and the other three foreigners say they were recruited about two months ago by Mr Tom Posey, leader of the Alabama-based "Civilian Military Assistance" which has been sending military supplies and men to fight with the Nicaraguan rebels.

Costa Rican officials say the five were serving as military trainers and advisers to a Contra group aligned with the CIA-backed "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN), which operates out of Honduras. But in recent months several small units have begun fighting out of Northern Costa Rica, violating Costa Rica's official policy of neutrality.

Contra sources say the five are part of a newly formed international brigade, composed mainly of Cuban-Americans and supported by the CMA and other purportedly private

US organizations. However, according to several members of the group and Contra and Costa Rican sources, leaders of the "brigade" have ties to the CIA.

Mr Glibbery and Mr Davis are the only British citizens so far recruited by the "brigade." They are bitter about their arrest and demand that Mr Posey and local brigade organizations, including an American rancher, Mr John Hull, supply funds for their legal defence.

They appeared bewildered by the intricacies of the unfamiliar Costa Rican legal system and spoke vaguely of a "communist conspiracy" which led to their arrest.

They complained that the only legal counsel they had seen was a court-appointed advocate who could speak only a few words of English.

Mr Robert Thompson, one of the Americans arrested, said the group had been in the raided guerrilla camp only one day and had been accompanied on their trip there by a Costa Rican official. They were therefore startled at dawn the next morning when Costa Rican police entered and arrested them.

"International brigade" leaders, as well as the prisoners, say they are confused by the Costa Rican Government's actions because, they say, in the past the Costa Ricans had turned a blind eye to their activities.

"We've been shafted", said Mr Steven Carr, the other American.

Mr Glibbery became incensed when told of British press reports quoting Mr Alan Ash of Liverpool as saying that he had arranged for the Britons to fight in Nicaragua.

"That scum bag," Mr Glibbery said. He said he had no association with Mr Ash and had met him only once briefly on a Saturday night in a pub.

Nuclear revelations may damage Palme's image

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Sweden's Socialist Government in the early 1960s was prepared to abandon the country's traditional policy of neutrality, if it became necessary, and acquire nuclear weapons from either the United States or Britain.

This is among the revelations in an investigation into the murky past of Swedish defence policy published today by the technical weekly newspaper *Ny Teknik*, based on a study of formerly secret documents and interviews with previous members of the defence establishment here.

They will add fuel to the political scandal started two weeks ago when the paper revealed that the Government continued a research programme aimed at developing Swedish nuclear weapons for 18 years after it had been banned by Parliament in 1957.

Ny Teknik named the present Prime Minister Mr Olof Palme, as a member of an inner circle of the Socialist Government that knew about the programme.

Mr Palme denied that he was a member of such an inner circle and said all Swedish nuclear research had been "protective". He said the rest of the world could depend "100 per cent" on Swedish neutrality. After today's revelations that figure could be in need of revision.

Ny Teknik quotes the former General Stig Synnergren, who was commander in chief of the land forces at the time, as

saying: "We had two main choices for a fast acquisition of nuclear weapons - to make them ourselves or to import them. Therefore both alternatives were investigated and prepared for."

Christer Larsson, the journalist who carried out *Ny Teknik*'s year-long investigation, says: "He [General Synnergren] confirms what formerly secret documents already indicate: that the government's official so-called 'protective research programme' also contained a series of detailed preparations for nuclear weapons."

The newspaper quotes General Synnergren as saying: "We had to build up a preparedness to accept things from abroad. We should also prepare ourselves to join an alliance. The purchase of nuclear weapons would presumably have meant some form of liaison or alliance."

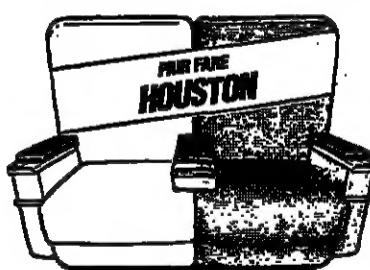
However, the possibility of producing in Sweden the 100 to 200 tactical nuclear weapons deemed necessary was also investigated, *Ny Teknik* reports.

Ny Teknik also reveals that the Soviet Union twice approached Sweden to buy uranium from the still unexploited huge deposits.

Today's revelations will come as a shock to most Swedes for whom the very thought of an abandonment of neutrality is anathema. They will also smudge the often "holier than thou" stance taken by Mr Palme in campaigning against nuclear weapons on the world stage.

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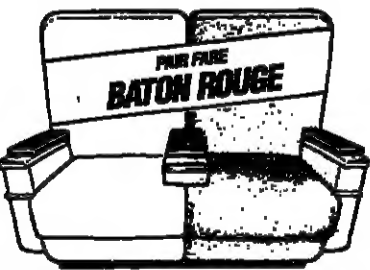
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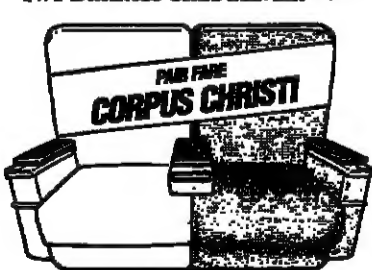
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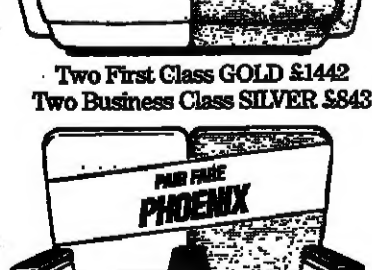
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1ST. 2ND. 3RD. EUROPEAN TOURING CAR CHAMPIONSHIP, MONZA, 31 MARCH 1985 • ROVER.

1ST. 3RD. 4TH. EUROPEAN TOURING CAR CHAMPIONSHIP, VALLELUNGA, 21 APRIL 1985 • ROVER.

1ST. 2ND. 3RD. EUROPEAN TOURING CAR CHAMPIONSHIP, DONINGTON PARK, 5 MAY 1985 • ROVER.

1ST. FRENCH PRODUCTION CAR CHAMPIONSHIP, NAGARO, 8 APRIL 1985 • ROVER.

1ST. GWYNEDD RALLY, 9 MARCH 1985 • MG METRO 6R4.

1ST. CIRCUIT OF IRELAND RALLY, GROUP A, 4-8 APRIL 1985 • ROVER.

1ST. WELSH INTERNATIONAL RALLY, GROUP A, 5 MAY 1985 • ROVER.

Austin Rover's phenomenal list of victories in 1985 grows.

As does our trophy cabinet, following the latest successes over the bank holiday weekend.

On Sunday three Rover Vitesse entered the Donington Park 500 kms endurance round of the most prestigious and hotly-contested saloon car series in Europe; the European Touring Car Championship.

After 160 laps, they raced home 1st, 2nd and 3rd* completing a hat-trick of 1st places in the three rounds to date and establishing an overwhelming championship lead against the best the rest of Europe has to offer.

But neither this remarkable achievement, nor Austin Rover's current domination of the French Production Car Championship was enough. By Sunday evening, the mighty

Group A rallying Rover Vitesse had stormed ahead of its International opponents to guarantee a resounding Class 1st place* in the International Welsh Rally.

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AUSTIN ROVER

*Subject to official confirmation.

سكرا من الامن

French policies in flux as parties jostle for position

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Never under the Fifth Republic has the political map of France been so difficult to read, with different factions and individuals on both sides of the political divide manoeuvring against one another and jostling for the best position in the run-up to the general election next spring.

Everything seems to be in a state of flux, and few people are willing to make any firm predictions as to what is likely to happen after 1986 beyond asserting that the Socialists are virtually certain to lose their overall majority in Parliament.

But it is still far from clear whether the Right will win a landslide victory, whether President Mitterrand will be forced to resign before the end of his seven-year mandate, whether the two main opposition parties will be able, and willing, to form a government under a Socialist President, or whether the Socialists would be able to form a coalition centrist government. Listening to what the politicians say on these matters does not make one any the wiser.

On the vexed subject of "cohabitation", for example, M Raymond Barre, supported by a growing number of opposition deputies, mostly in the centre-right UDF party, insists that the Right must refuse any suggestion of forming a government under a Socialist President, and must indeed decline to support a vote of confidence in any such

government. They hope thereby to force Mitterrand to resign and to hasten the day of M Barre's own elevation to the highest post in the land. M Charles Millon, UDF deputy and a leading "Barriste", called last weekend for a "strike of potential prime ministers", arguing that an acceptance of "cohabitation" would represent an "inexplicable defeatism" which, given the recent declarations of the President, can only end in an unacceptable compromise and an intolerable confrontation.

He was referring to M Mitterrand's comments in a recent television interview indicating that he had no intention of remaining a figurehead president in the event of an opposition victory next year. "A president is not elected to be inert, to do nothing," he said. But M Mitterrand has also made it clear that he has every intention of remaining in office until the end of his seven-year term in 1988, whatever the outcome of the elections. There is no provision within the constitution to force a President to resign.

So the "Barristes" may have a difficult time of it, particularly as the two main opposition parties, the centre-right UDF and the Gaullist RPR, have formally come out in favour of cohabitation, on one condition, however - that they are able to govern on their own terms, on the basis of promises made

during the electoral campaign, and without any kind of compromise with the Socialists. That superficially more flexible attitude could lead the "cohabitationists" into exactly the same constitutional impasse as the "anti-cohabitationists", however. It is up to the President to nominate a prime minister, and M Mitterrand may not be willing to appoint someone who is not ready to make some concessions toward his view of the way the country should be governed.

In that case, if the UDF and RPR stick to their "no compromise" stance, no government could be formed, and M Mitterrand would have to dissolve Parliament and call a new general election. The cohabitation debate has left the Opposition in disarray, but there is no less confusion within the Socialist Party where a fierce struggle is now going on over how the party should evolve, what pre-election posture it should adopt, and whether the answer to those questions should necessarily be the same. Those questions will be at the centre of the debate at the party's national executive committee meeting in Paris this weekend.

The main battle lines are basically drawn up between those who want the party to remain true to its traditional left-wing values, and who fear that a shift to the Centre will lose the Socialists more votes

than it will gain; and those who feel that the party must modernize itself, open itself up to a wider cross-section of voters, and adapt its language to the realities of the fundamental changes which have taken in the Government's policies over the four years that it has been in power.

Many Socialist militants are deeply worried that the party is in the process of "losing its soul" in its search for a new "resemblance" - at the Centre, and party leaders have felt compelled over the past fortnight to put out a series of reassuring statements insisting on the party's fidelity to its "social roots" and ruling out any question of an alliance.

However, that does not tally with the expressed desire of the Prime Minister, M Laurent Fabius, to break the traditional left-right mould of French politics. In the race to get into power, everyone seems to be posing a maximum number of obstacles to actually getting there, and the voter is left ever more bemused and disillusioned with politics and politicians. It is not without significance that the rating in the opinion polls of all the main political figures, M Left and Right, has fallen over the last month, with the sole exception of M Michel Rocard, whose resignation from the Government over his opposition to electoral reform won him a five-point leap in popularity.



President Ortega, right, and General Jaruzelski

Ortega visits Polish site of Nazi camp

Warsaw (AP) - President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua yesterday arrived in Warsaw from Czechoslovakia as part of his tour of eastern Europe. He was greeted at Okęcie airport here by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the president of the

Council of State, Mr Henryk Jablonski, the official Polish news agency Pp said. President Ortega was to hold discussions with General Jaruzelski and to visit a former Nazi concentration camp at Majdanek, outside Warsaw, later in the day.

Ariane puts satellites successfully in orbit

Kourou (Reuters) - Europe's Ariane rocket has successfully put two communications satellites into orbit, boosting the confidence of Europeans that they can compete with the US for lucrative space markets.

Ariane blasted off from its jungle base in French Guiana late on Monday night with only 13 minutes left of its launch "window" - the optimum period for placing satellites in geostationary orbit.

The launch was beset by problems, including a frozen pressure valve in Ariane's liquid hydrogen fuel tank. But after the countdown dramas the liftoff itself was perfect, with the 160 ft rocket rising on a ball of fire into the dark tropical skies.

The mission was the fifth flight organized by Arianespace, the company set up by the European Space Agency to market its satellite launcher.

The head of Arianespace, Frederic D'Allest, told reporters that the flight had underlined his team's ability to launch satellites successfully and cope with any problems effectively.

The two satellites, Telecom 1B belonging to the French Government and GSTAR 1 owned by the American GTE Spacenet Corporation, will move into an orbit 22,400 miles above the Earth. Arianespace says it now has about 50 per cent of the booming commercial satellite market.

Dozens hurt as Noumea protesters defy ban

Noumea (AFP) - France's special envoy to New Caledonia, M Edgard Pisani, yesterday appealed to all ethnic groups for calm after 10 hours of violent rioting in which a Melanesian youth was shot dead and 59 were injured, 10 by gunfire.

Police said that curfew was being respected and that fighting in Noumea, the capital, had stopped. Security forces were patrolling with searchlights on trucks. It was the first time firearms had been used in Noumea since independence demonstrations came to a head late last year.

Fighting broke out, with riot police involved, when about 200 Kanak pro-independence militants defied a ban on demonstrations and held a rally in the city square.

Police ordered the Kanaks to disperse, but when the Kanaks started to march out they were met by a hail of stones from the white anti-independence RPCR party. Riot police replied with teargas and stun grenades.

The anti-independence militants then laid siege to the Kanak headquarters, heavily guarded by armed gendarmes, and clashes continued for most of the day.

M Pisani, in a radio appeal, called on "all the population, all the ethnic groups, all the Caledonians, to remain calm." He envisages independence for the French Pacific territory in association with France.

Nato's northern flank: 2

Norway's balancing act with the East

Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, reports from Norway in the second of two articles, on how the country handles its defence problems.

Norway attempts in its defence policy the contortionist's trick of being a member of Nato while at the same time trying to avoid acting in a way which the Soviet Union would see as provocative.

Nevertheless, the country has grounds for claiming to be at least as good a member of Nato as other nations which do not share the inhibitions caused by its proximity to Russia.

Norway is the third largest Nato spender on defence in terms of outlay per head of population, and is only a little way behind Britain on that measure. But because its population is only about four million, its total defence spending is barely 8 per cent of Britain's.

Although Norway maintains standing forces of only 37,000, these would rise to about

315,000 on mobilization, a high proportion for such a small population. It can achieve this mobilization within about 72 hours.



With other European Nato members, Norway is having increasing difficulty in finding the resources to maintain a full range of modern forces.

One major advance in the past few years has been the purchase of 72 American F-16 fighter bombers. These have been fitted with drogue parachutes to provide a braking effect on landing and now can operate comfortably from off runways of only 800 metres.

This has opened up the possibility of their using some 10-15 airstrips which could not have taken earlier aircraft. This is doubly important - because of heavy air attacks Russia might mount and because there are doubts about how well Norway could cope with an influx of allied aircraft in time of war. Anything increasing the number of available airfields is valuable.

Improved Hawk air defence missiles will start to come into service in 1987, and Norway also has a programme for modernizing its coastal defence batteries.

The Norwegian Royal Navy, however, faces a painful trade-off. Six new submarines have been ordered from West Germany, and half a dozen of the present 14 will be updated to give a reasonably modern force to patrol coastal waters. But its five frigates, already 20 years old, are planned after modernization to be run on until close to the end of the century. They will then be almost 35 years old - a prospect for which the Navy has little enthusiasm.

Norway has only a single major road, and one rail line, linking north and south. If there were an attack against the north from Russian bases in the Kola Peninsula men and equipment would have to go north by sea, threading their way between the Norwegian mainland and the offshore islands.

There are some anxieties in Nato whether the Norwegian system could cope with the logistics of these movements and the arrival of reinforcements from overseas.

One advantage is that much northern terrain, and the narrowness of the country - at one point less than four miles wide, will favour defence and limit an enemy's scope to deploy overwhelming forces.

Norway does, however, seem to face difficulties in holding the Spitzbergen archipelago and also Jan Mayen Island, should ever the Soviet Union try to seize them.

This far northern flank of Nato will never displace central Europe as the focus of tension between Nato and the Warsaw Pact. But everything points to the north receiving more attention than in the past.

Concluded

Aquino case woman may be recalled

Manila (AP) - Lawyers for military personnel accused in the Benigno Aquino assassination changed their minds yesterday and asked to cross-examine a woman who testified last week that she saw a soldier shoot the opposition leader.

Prosecutors said they were not opposed to the request but said they might have difficulty getting Rebecca Quinsano to appear in court. The woman's lawyer said she will refuse and has threatened to go to the Supreme Court if compelled by the trial court.

Lawyers defending 24 of the soldiers and one civilian asked the court to recall Ms Quinsano because they had come across some documents they want to use to "assail the integrity of her testimony and her credibility".

The three judges adjourned the trial until next Tuesday without announcing any ruling. The lawyer for the armed forces, chief, General Fabian C. Ver, said he was not joining the request but reserved his right to question the witness if she were recalled.

Vatican silences theologian for one year

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

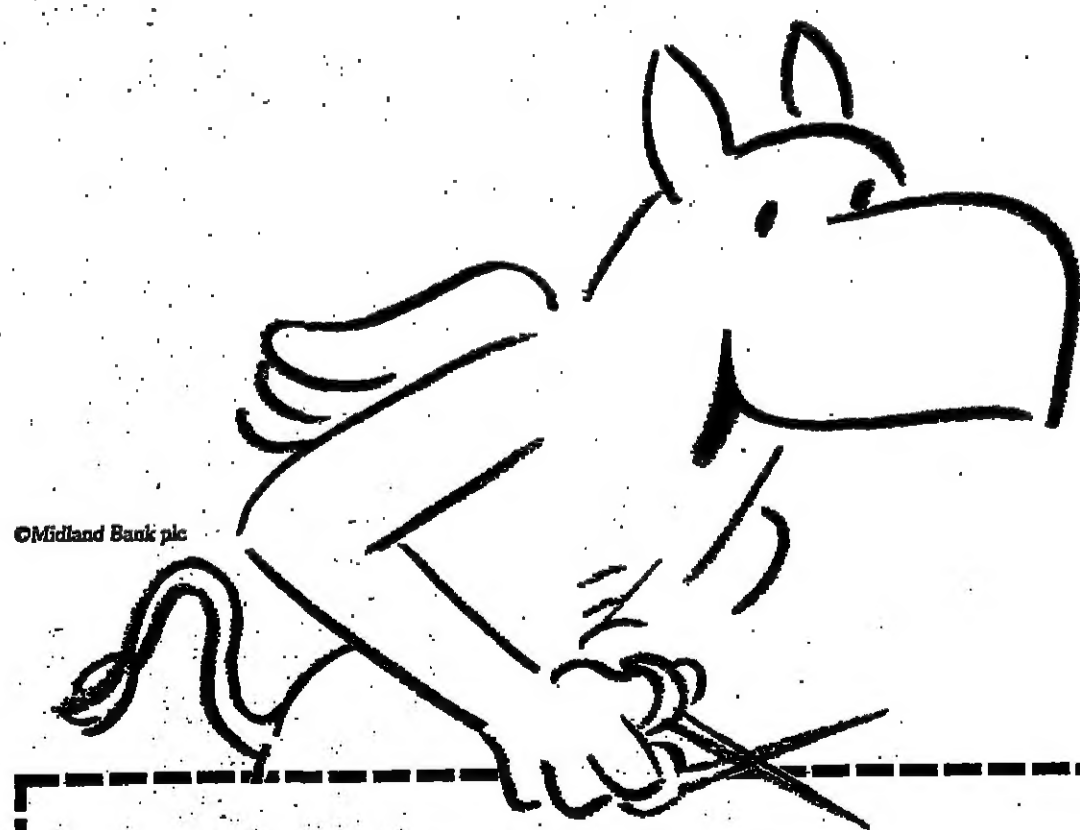
Brazil's leading liberation theologian, Father Leonardo Boff, has been ordered by the Vatican's Commission for the Doctrine of the Faith not to give lectures, take part in conferences, teach, or write anything for publication for a year.

His brother, Father Clodovis Boff, who teaches at a theology college in Rome, has also been instructed not to give classes for a year.

Father Leonardo Boff's most recent book, *Church, Charisma and Power*, in which he is critical of the church hierarchy and alleges abuses of its power, has been debated within the commission.

He was summoned to Rome last year to defend it, accompanied by several senior members of the Brazilian church, none of whom would comment on his punishment, which was kept secret until now.

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THIS WEEK

LOOSE CONNECTIONS

What kind of relationship turns you on?
Is it platonic? Is it just being good friends? Or is it sex?
In tonight's film at 9.30 Stephen Rea plays a gay, German-speaking vegetarian, who gets picked-up by an attractive feminist. She's more interested in cars than men.
What's the attraction?

COSI FAN TUTTE
On Sunday at 2.30 two young officers play a game of sexual deception on their lovers.

Pretending to go away, only to return in disguise in an attempt to seduce them.

This all goes on in a Mozart opera. Played on original instruments in an 18th-century theatre.

It's funny how some things never change.



SEX AND

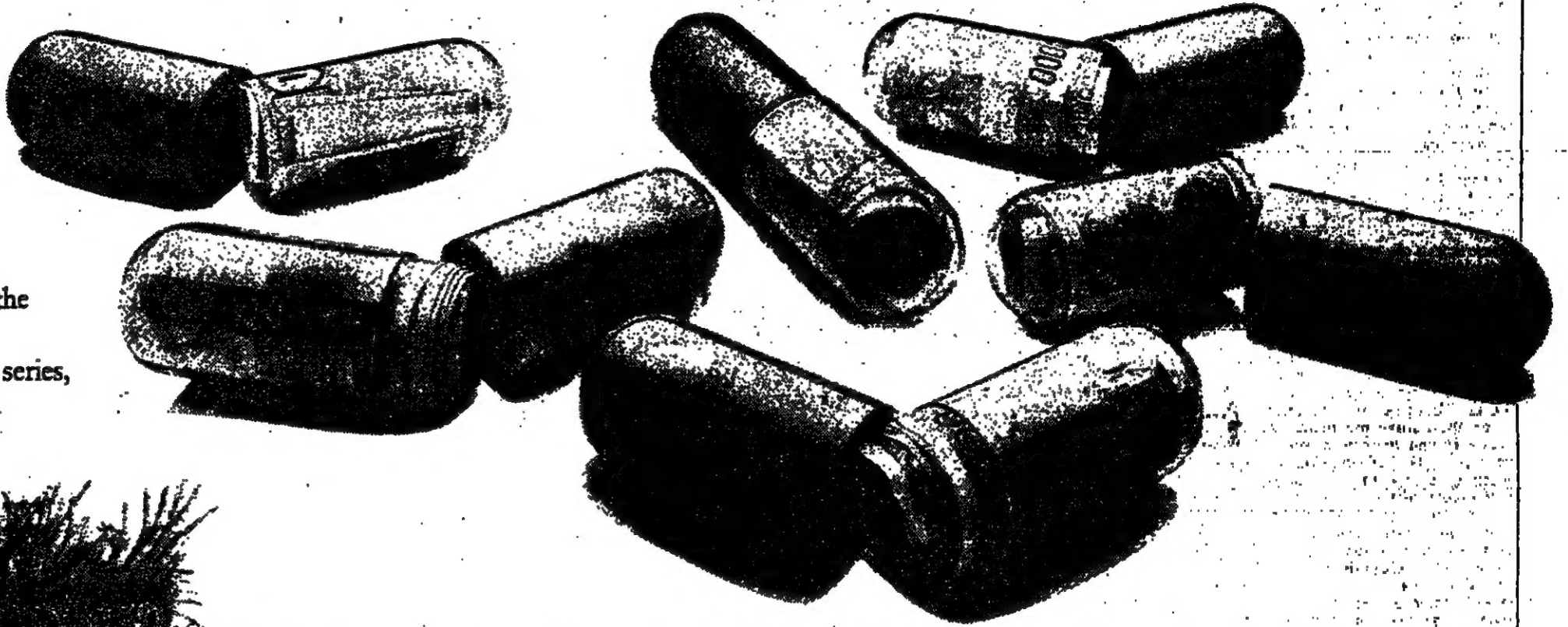
HILL STREET BLUES

In this week's episode every cop on the precinct has to take a drugs test.

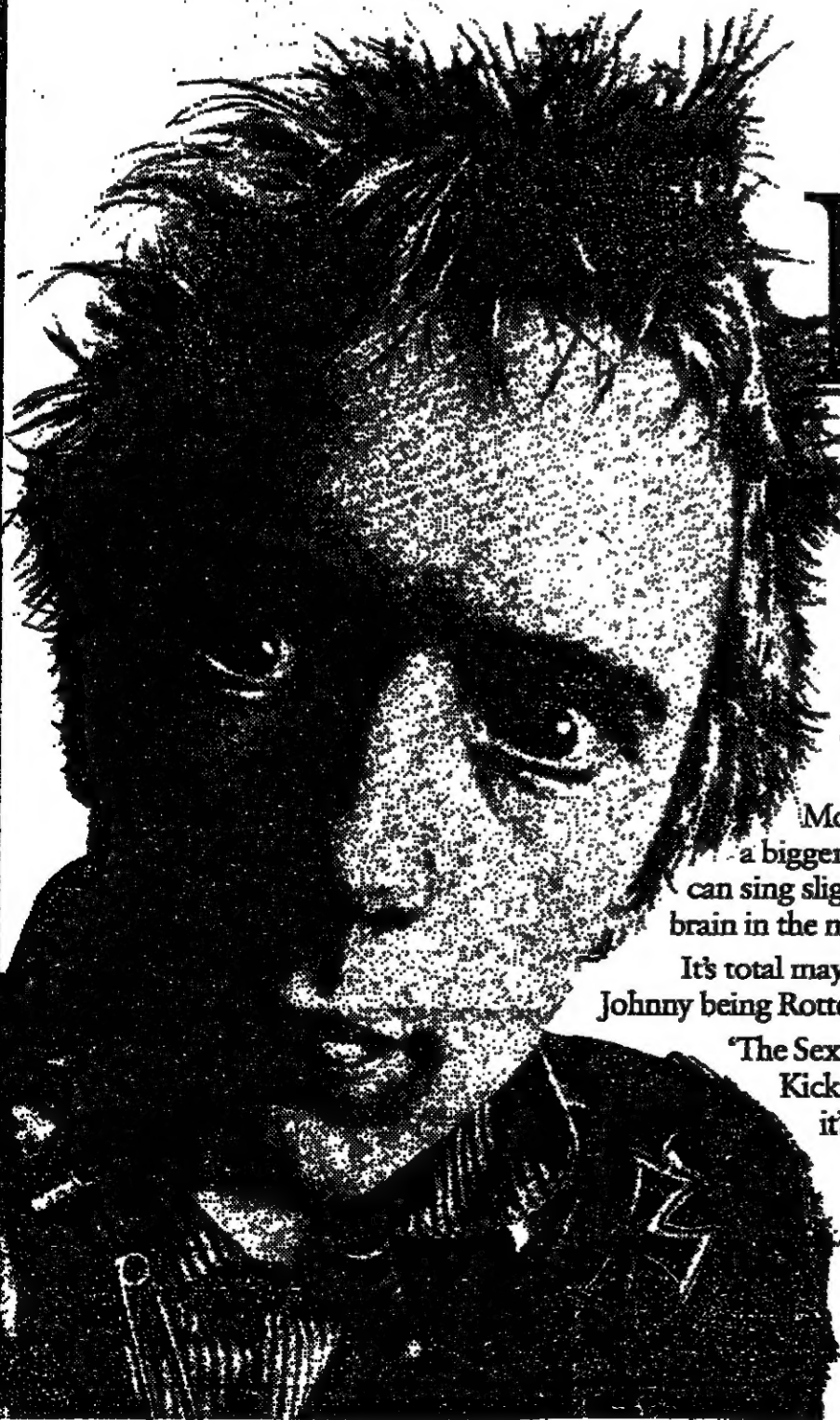
Three are reluctant.

Are they addicted to the stuff or the money that's in it?

If you're hooked to this fast moving series, you can get another fix on Saturday at 10.00.



DRUGS AND



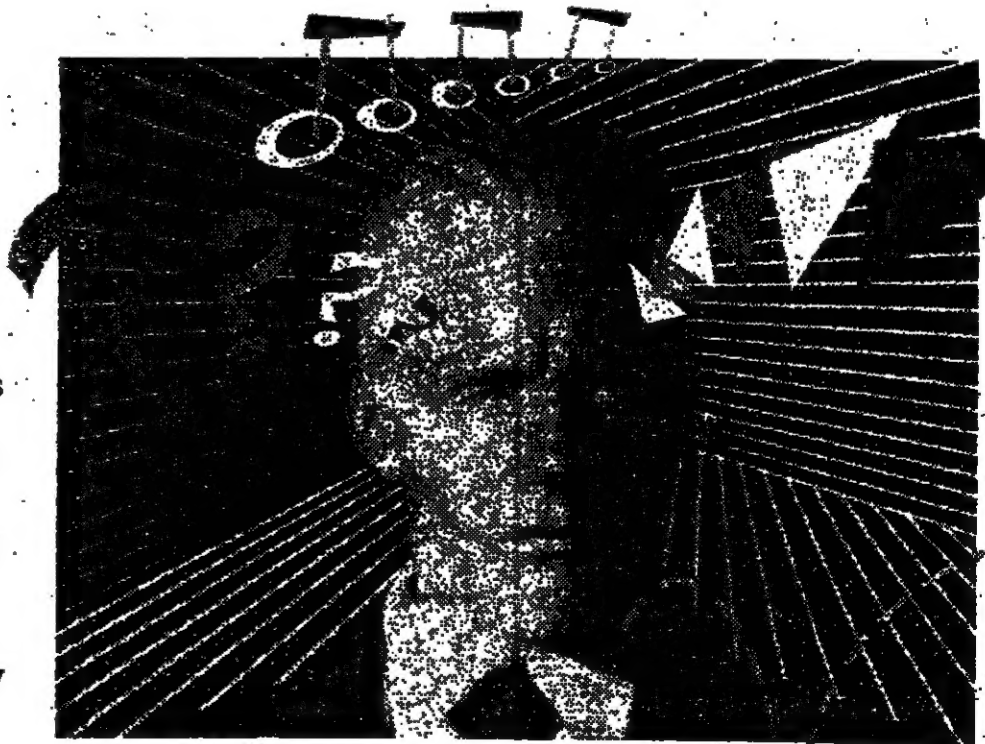
THE GREAT ROCK 'N' ROLL SWINDLE

On Friday at 11.30 sex and drugs and rock and roll, the lot.

At EMI's expense, Malcolm McLaren sets out to prove that he's a bigger crook than Ronnie Biggs, can sing slightly better and has the sharpest brain in the music biz.

It's total mayhem with Sid being Vicious and Johnny being Rotten as an actor.

'The Sex Pistols' don't give a carrot. Kick the fuddy-duddies out, on Friday it's 'Anarchy' in your front room.



MAX HEADROOM

No DJ is safe. It's Rock...Rock...Rock and Roll on Saturday at 6.

There are videos galore when Ma...Ma...Max Headroom comes rolling out of Big...Big...Big Time Cable TV, and puts every DJ's job in jeopardy. Intro...ducing Ma...Ma...Madness, China Crisis, Supertramp...tramp...tramp, Spandau...Spandau...Spandau... Roll over all you other DJ's with plastic faces.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

ROCK AND ROLL.

SPECTRUM

Sage of the free-thinking world

The Times Profile: Friedrich August von Hayek

On the wall of the study in Friedrich August von Hayek's beautiful old flat in Freiburg in the Black Forest, hang two affectionate caricatures he received, 50 years apart, from the London School of Economics where he first lectured in 1931.

The first shows him upright and buoyant, with the caption: "Why man he doth bestir the narrow world like a Colossus and we petty men..." In the second he slumps, fragile, with the weight of the Conservative cabinet on his shoulders. He chuckled when he pointed out the drawings, but typically for him, added at once: "It is, of course, not true that I advise Mrs Thatcher."

A tall, elegant man, now rather thin, he is deaf in one ear. "It has its advantages", he quipped, pointing at his hearing aid. "I can turn people on and off."

"From 1931 to 1931", he said in his only slightly accented English - his preferred language - "I enjoyed an undeserved scientific reputation. Then I fell from grace for 20 years. I had made myself very unpopular with intellectuals with my attack on socialism in *The Road to Serfdom*."

In 1974 he received the Nobel Prize. "A complete surprise to me", he said. "I didn't approve of Nobel prizes for economists - until they gave it to me, of course!" He laughs. "Of course there is a very big advantage to fame: people suddenly listen to you."

His first experience of being listened to by other academics happened after the publication in America of *The Road to Serfdom*. The University of Chicago Press had invited him over for five lectures. "While I was on the ship, the *Readers Digest* published a condemnation and when we docked in New York I was told all plans were changed; I would be going on a nationwide lecture tour beginning at NY town hall."

He never writes out lectures if he can help it and had no idea the town hall was the most prestigious lecture hall in New York. "Imagine my surprise when they drove me there the next day and there were 3,000 people in the hall, plus a few more in adjoining rooms with loudspeakers."

The chairman introduced him "merely briefly", he says, "and there I was, with this battery of microphones and a veritable sea of expectant faces". After drying up at the start, his delivery improved and it taught him not only how receptive American audiences are, but also that he could

deliver - ad lib at that - popular lectures.

In the UK, remarkable for an academic book, 100,000 copies of *Road to Serfdom* were sold and it was translated into 17 languages.

Love of laughter and life, humility and curiosity are unexpected - the first qualities one senses in the "magnificent dinosaur" as Oxford philosopher Anthony (Lord) Quinton once referred to him.

He rattles off, with relish, anecdote after anecdote, quite often making fun of himself, but never of others. When he wrote in *The Road to Serfdom* of "those little yet so important qualities which facilitate the intercourse between men in a free society, kindness, and a sense of humour, personal modesty and respect for the privacy and belief in the good intentions of one's neighbour" he no doubt was not, but might have been describing himself.

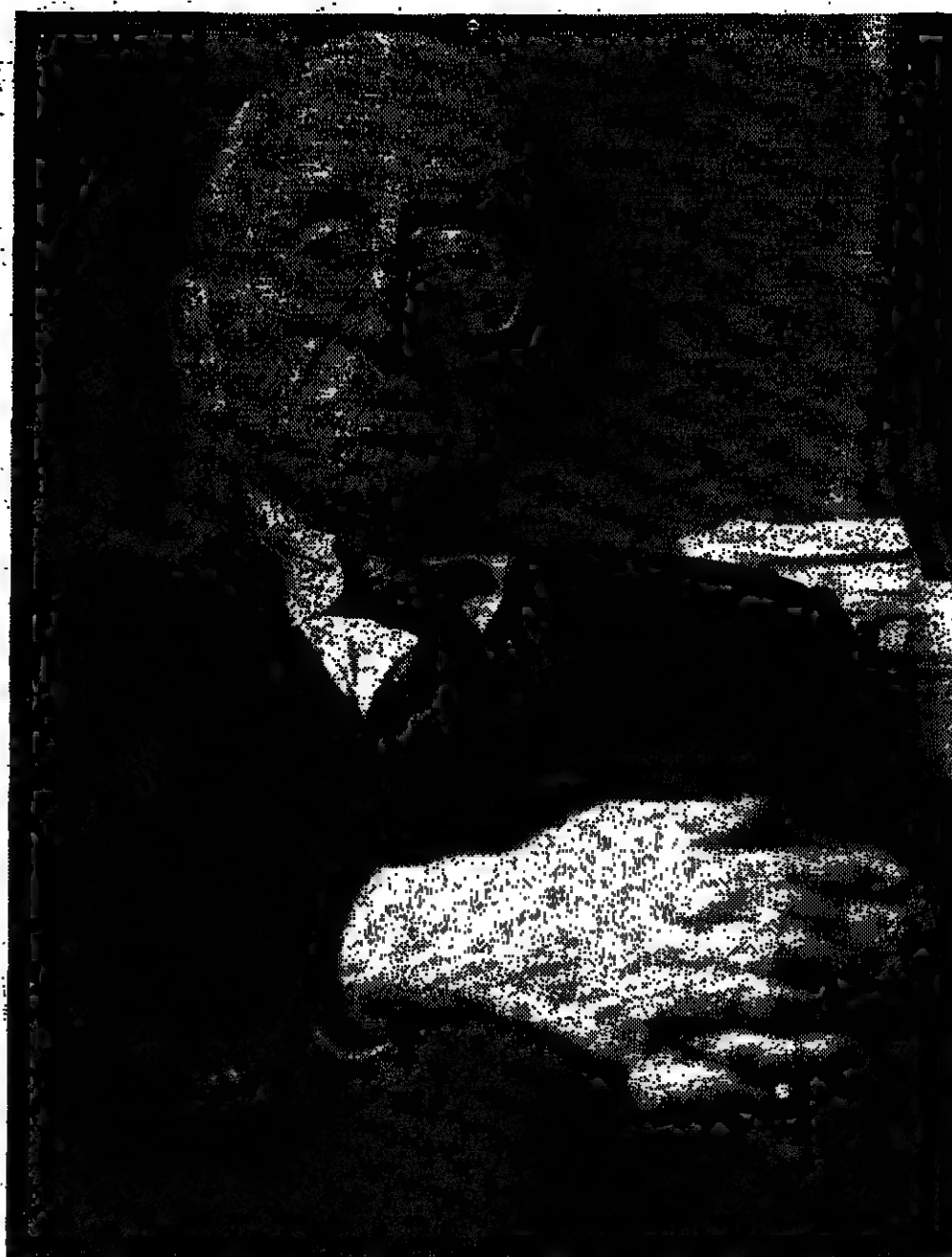
He speaks gleefully (almost as if describing the writing of a thriller) of the trilogy *The Fatal Conceit* (subtitled *The Intellectual Error of Socialism*) he is working on - the first volume, on morals, is virtually finished and economics and politics are drafted. The "conceit" is the socialist assumption that men can know enough to plan all of what has become known as the "good life" for society.

Hayek believes that the immense amount of knowledge in the world is too dispersed for any man - or agency - to either absorb or use effectively. And computers, he says, can only use, or communicate what they are fed.

At his first lecture in Freiburg in 1962, Hayek said: "Any man who is only an economist is unlikely to be a good one." In 1919, when aged 20, and just back from the war, he had been uncertain whether to become a psychologist or economist. He drafted then what in 1952 was to become a major book on psychology - and philosophy - *The Sensory Order*.

He still considers it his most original work. "Nobody understands it yet", he said, "but oddly enough, it sells." He has published 25 books and some 250 papers in English, has held professorships in three of the world's great universities and received numerous honours and prizes, among them the Companion of Honour from the Queen in 1984. "I was amazed by her", he said. "That case and skill, as if she'd known me all my life."

Significantly, he titled his Nobel Prize acceptance speech in 1974 "The Pretence of Knowledge". And his final words there may well be a statement of faith as well as a very adequate description of the principal points of conflict between him and his antagonists. "The recognition of the insuperable limits to his knowledge ought indeed to teach the student of society a lesson in humility which should guard him against becoming an accomplice in men's fatal striving to control society", he said.



The 'magnificent dinosaur': Professor von Hayek, who was 86 yesterday

many millenniums when mankind lived in small groups and thus inapplicable today.

To him, a "planned society" cannot be free, because economic planning is not based on laws - essential to civilized life - but on controls, the antithesis of true democracy.

Hayek had the advantage of an exceptionally close and liberal family, a mixed rather than elitist education, and two years' service in the First World War.

Embodying by Emperor Joseph II in the early 18th century, Hayek's ancestors almost invariably became civil servants - important under the monarchy. But almost all of them were scientists and academics too, following natural sciences on the paternal side and the law in his mother's wealthy, also titled family.

"They had this fantastic flat in Vienna, Karntnerstrasse 25", he said, dreamily. "It was the dancing-centre of Vienna's upper academia. That, and my grandparents' villa in the

Vienna woods is where I spent much of my youth."

His three brothers became university professors, in zoology, anatomy and chemistry. "We probably had an ideal family life", he said. "Three meals together every day, talking about every subject under the sun, always left free by our parents to roam, to think, even to commit minor peccadilloes."

He had a brief period of profound faith at 11. "But by 13 I had lost my belief in God." He preferred walking in the woods with his father on Sundays to church-going.

Hiking and mountains still play an important part in his life and that of his second wife, "We are lucky, because the children of her first marriage in Austria, and my children, Laurence and Christine in England like each other and all love the mountains. It's a nice continuity."

Perhaps this is especially important, because a highly companionable man, he is, one

'Kindliness, a sense of humour, respect for the privacy of others and modesty'

BIOGRAPHY

- 1899: Born May 8, Vienna
- 1917-18: Austro-Hungarian army
- 1921-23: Dr Jur and Dr Rer Pol degrees at University of Vienna
- 1923-25: Legal consultant in civil service
- 1926: Married Helene von Fritsch - in due course two children
- 1929: Privatdozent (lecturer), University of Vienna
- 1931: Appointed Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, University of London
- 1936: Became British subject
- 1944: Elected Fellow of the British Academy; *The Road to Serfdom* published
- 1950: Moved to University of Chicago, Professor of Social and Moral Sciences, on the Committee of Social Thought; Married Helene Bitterlich
- 1962: Professor of Political Economy, Albert Ludwig University at Freiburg/Breisgau
- 1966: Honorary Professor, Salzburg, Austria
- 1972: Honorary Fellow, London School of Economics
- 1974: Awarded Nobel Prize in Economics, with Gunnar Myrdal
- 1974: Professor Emeritus, Freiburg
- 1984: Made Companion of Honour
- 1985: Received Martin Schleyer Foundation Prize

Vienna in the period following the First World War", he said. "It was the intellectual centre of Europe. It was an extraordinarily exciting place, bursting with ideas and energy. All that is dead now" he said. "Except for the Tyrolean mountains, all my emotional attachment is to England. I fell in love with England when I first went to Cambridge in January, 1931. Emotionally and intellectually it was my climate and it still is. It isn't really that the English are more intelligent than others, but they have great social strength."

In August 1931, Hayek was offered the Tooke professorship at the LSE which he held throughout the war, during which the LSE was evacuated to Cambridge. He is still puzzled why he was not invited to contribute to the war effort. "Perhaps because I had relatives in Austria."

It was during the war that Hayek floated the idea of creating an international forum to debate and develop the ideas of liberty - the Mont Pelerin Society. It was also largely his inspiration which led in 1956 to the founding by Anthony Fisher of the Institute of Economic Affairs.

At the University of Chicago from 1950 to 1962 (he had meanwhile divorced and remarried) Hayek wrote *The Constitution of Liberty*, which he considers his least original but best book for laymen. "Chicago was a very exciting university. I'm friends with Milton Friedman and we are well agreed on the subject of a free market economy. On monetary policy we differ so much however, that we almost avoid the subject."

As for Britain and Mrs Thatcher, he said: "I am aware that she agrees with my basic concepts. But as I am, alas, not living in Britain now, I must keep fairly still. Even so, what would he advise?"

"One thing would be to reduce the power of the unions, but especially remove every threat of force. Then, encourage in every possible way the amalgamation of the small

unions into larger ones. "Secondly, I am worried about the tendency in Britain to believe that to reduce inflation is already an achievement. Inflation has got to be stopped altogether. The inefficiency of the price mechanism continues as long as there is any inflation."

"The idea that government can affect the volume of unemployment directly is an illusion. You can only do it by restoring an absolutely competitive society. Any temporary spur it may give can only be maintained by further inflation. What has to be done is to adjust the expenditure of the government so that you do not have to borrow money, which is the ultimate cause of inflation."

And how would he solve the most demoralizing problem of youth unemployment?

"Abolish minimum wages. People used to have training periods in which they earned just enough to live on, then gradually rising on the ladder of achievement and thereby of earnings. But to insist that young people be paid a fixed minimum before they are able to perform their work is an absurdity."

Hayek is suggesting two fundamental changes: one to the constitution, the other to the management of money. The first is a "Senate of the Wise" - citizens of all classes and parties elected at 45, by those of 45, who, for a period of 15 years, would be responsible for general rules of the law. The other, to be discussed in London "in the near future" is privately issued money - backed by standard commodities and thus stable in value. The name of the new unit is still "top secret", he says, "but marvellous."

And what does he think would give Britain the best chance to regain its place as the economic centre of the world, which he sees as a very real possibility? "Another 20 years of Mrs Thatcher," he said, not smiling.

Gitta Sereny

A little girl died after falling on to spiked railings in north London. Why did it happen?

Avoidable death of a ten-year-old

In the early evening of Friday, April 6 last year, Michelle Welling, aged 10, set off home from her friend's house in Somers Town, north London. She had called to leave a message that she would not be going to her gymnastics class that evening. Her father was taking her to the cinema instead.

Michael Welling is a taxi driver. Although Friday is usually a busy night, he decided he had done enough that week and the family deserved a treat. On her way home, Michelle fell on to some spiked metal railings, and one of the spikes pierced her abdomen. A passing youth pulled her off and carried her into an adjoining flat to call an ambulance. She died at 7.10pm.

Michelle's death was avoidable. It occurred because of bureaucratic failures, according to a panel of inquiry set up by Camden Council. The panel named two council officers as falling short of their responsibilities, but both men remain in their positions while disciplinary procedures continue. The spikes have been removed.

Godwin Court is a postwar

block of 114 flats in the north of the district. Behind the block are communal gardens partly used as a football pitch. The 1,000-pupil Sir William Collins secondary school faces the rear of Godwin Court from the other side of Chilton Street.

In 1981 the football pitch was enclosed by a low brick wall surmounted by a chain link fence. The remainder of the site was bounded by a continuous metal fence about 3ft 6in high. The fence had a flat top then and was easily climbed.

To schoolchildren, the open space was an obvious short cut. When a gap was made in the railings in 1981 to allow landscape contractors access to the gardens, children could cut across the estate without hindrance.

Camden Council make much of the fact that they encourage tenants to participate in the management of their estates. District management committees, one for each housing



Michelle Welling, the girl who died; and railings of the type that killed her. The council have now either removed or capped similar railings.



district, act as sub-committees to the main housing committee of the council. Each is formed by six councillors and one representative of every tenants' association in the area. They inspect properties within the district.

In May 1981, the local Godwin and Crowndale Tenants' Association asked the local district management committee to fill in the gap in the fence and raise the height of it by adding chain-link fencing. The council proposed to raise the existing fence by welding a horizontal bar of mild steel with 3/4in diameter sharpened spikes 6in long to the top. A drawing showed the spikes at 6in intervals to correspond with the vertical railings below.

On September 22 the director of housing told the local committee that the missing railings would be replaced and the fence raised. On October 22 an order was placed with the building department to fill the gap. After the necessary financial approval, the order to fix the spikes was given. The job was completed in February 1982.

The chairman of the local residents' association, Bill Saunders, lives in a flat which overlooks the gardens. He was horrified to see the spikes in place and regular processions of

children climbing them. Worse than that, he could see that where the railings joined the wall enclosing the football pitch the wall successfully decreased in height. Surmounted with a foot-wide parapet, this part of the wall effectively presented children with a flight of steps. These enabled them to walk along the wall and over the railings by hanging on to the fence chain-link above. He could see that here children could fall on to the spikes from their own height.

He immediately phoned up the district housing officer, Mr K. Gilcrest, pointing out the danger. He followed this up with a letter on February 20 but received no reply. He wrote again on May 8 and on July 18. No replies were received to these letters either. The panel accepted, however, that Mr Gilcrest never received them.

Feeling frustrated, Mr Saunders wrote twice to the Sir William Collins School in the autumn of 1982. In January 1983 he felt moved to write to the board of governors warning them of the danger and asking them to raise the matter with Mr Gilcrest. Miss Eileen O'Keefe did so, on behalf of the governors, by writing to Mr Gilcrest. One of the governors, Councillor Trite, promised to raise the matter with the council

direct. On March 14, he spoke to Mr Gilcrest about the danger and followed this up with a letter on the 22nd of that month.

In June 1983, a technical officer visited the site and advised that the spikes be removed. Proposals were made for a higher fence: these came to nothing. So despite pressure from the residents the spikes were there for Michelle to fall on to on April 6, confirming the residents' worst fears.

The following Saturday morning found both the tenants of the estate and the rest of Somers Town outraged. One of the duty officers on the council's mobile security patrol went to the site at about 1.30pm and found a group of tenants insisting that the spikes be removed there and then. One of the tenants threatened to chain a lorry to the railings and pull them down. At about 6.30pm the council's emergency contractors cut off some of the spikes and opened up a pedestrian way. At a meeting on the site on Sunday morning, Mr Gilcrest instructed that all remaining spikes be removed and the estate be checked for other spikes.

At Michelle's inquest on May 10, a verdict of accidental death was recorded. In summing up, the coroner warned councils throughout the country to check on dangerous spiked railings.

The panel of inquiry started on September 20 and lasted for four days. In spite of a direct appeal by the chairman of the inquiry, law professor J. Jowell, Nalzo refused to allow their members to attend. Mr David Egmoor, the Nalzo representative who has an office in Camden Town Hall, said the council had decided the terms of reference of the panel without inviting the union to comment. At a previous inquiry, the union had been consulted. Nalzo had asked for changes of procedure, but when these were refused the boycott was called.

In the event the panel proceeded with Mr L. Slizowski

director of housing, representing the council. Evidence given to an internal inquiry and the coroner was relied upon for the other officers' statements.

The report of the panel was damning.

It stated that the tragedy occurred because the local government system failed, and that the highly dangerous railings and spikes ought never to have been erected. Mr Gilcrest, district housing officer, and Mr Chapman, property services officer, were officers named as falling short of their responsibilities. The report went on to give positive recommendations for future conduct, including an overhaul of procedures to deal with health and safety matters.

What is important - and the only good thing that can come out of the tragedy - is that lessons may be learnt and similar accidents avoided in the future. Matters of safety must be allowed urgent priority over all other estate management business.

Richard Catt



You don't have to be out of work to be poor

The best available evidence suggests that in Britain today, one schoolchild in six meets the very stringent conditions required to make them officially poor. But far from being the children of feckless scroungers, the majority have low paid but working parents caught in the trap between the shrinking value of child benefits and increasing family taxation. Have families with children taken over from the elderly and become the most vulnerable section of our society? Read a special feature on child-poverty in this week's TES

THE TIMES

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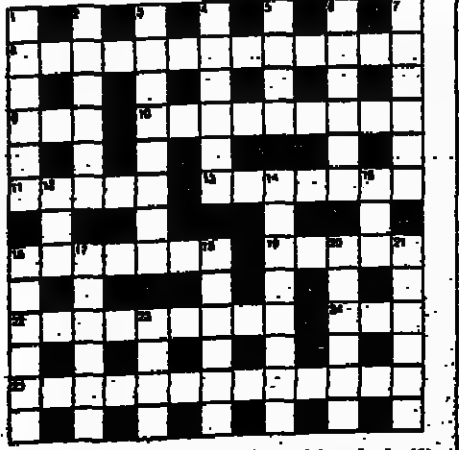
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 640)

- ACROSS
- 8 Thoughtless (13)
 - 9 Meadow (3)
 - 10 Requiring force (9)
 - 11 Walk (5)
 - 13 Rain (7)
 - 14 Drank deeply (7)
 - 15 Entrails (5)
 - 22 Hunter's dog (9)
 - 24 Tank corps (1,1,1)
 - 25 Valour award (8,5)

- DOWN
- 1 Soldier's lodgings (6)
 - 2 Eight note interval (6)
 - 3 Lacer (8)
 - 4 Offended (6)
 - 5 Expensive (6)
 - 6 Xhosa language (6)
 - 7 Lay out (6)
 - 12 Uncooked (3)
 - 14 Irish emblem (8)
 - 15 Salazar's wife (3)
 - 16 Contend (6)

SOLUTION To No 639

- ACROSS: 1 Behalf 4 Unions 7 Dozy 8 Opulence 9 Dreadful 13 Few 16 Thomas Aquinas 17 Pas 19 Mashhead 24 Consider 25 Stay 26 Epitaph 27 Brass 28 Hazardous 3 Flood 4 Uhu 5 Ives 6 Niche 10 Down 11 Body 12 Laugh 13 Fantastic 14 Wasp 15 Step 16 Along 18 Alarm 21 Flare 22 Asil 23 Eyes 28 Audit 21 Throb 22 Asil 23 Eyes



- 17 Unimpaired (6) 21 Over-abundance (6) 23 Approach shot club (4)

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THE ARTS

Television
Memory
medium

The Day We Won the War (BBC 1) was, despite its title, a rather melancholy programme: it seemed that we were watching the life of some different and remote country, and it is on occasions such as this that we realize how a nation can be transformed in so short a time.

This is one reason why the newscasts of that lost period still retain their fascination, however often they are shown on television — they are always more interesting than even the most vivid memories of the participants, of which there were also a great many in this reconstruction of the recent past. Those memories also seemed less triumphant than they might have been — suggesting that war memorials, of the kind to be seen on television throughout this week, are largely manufactured by programme-makers of a different generation.

Of course there is nothing wrong with celebratory programmes of this kind: certainly they are nothing new, in the sense that the last war has been replayed or dramatized on television for the last twenty years and must represent the first case in history of a struggle which has been fought for a longer period on the screen than it ever was in life.

If last night's programme was marked by anything it was by the variety of responses to the events of that VE Day — and, since this was not a particularly innovative documentary, but, rather, an exhaustive one, we might be permitted to use the old-fashioned word, kaleidoscopic, to describe it.

But there was one general impression to be gained from its parade of names and events: it oscillated between the public rejoicing and the generals' or politicians' more private ceremonies and suggested, perhaps without design, that the crowds on the streets were somehow being orchestrated by people who performed their tasks for the benefit of the microphones and cameras.

Peter Ackroyd

The Dallas Symphony Orchestra, which visits Britain next week, is a shining example of the city's determination to rise above the lurid image of its own mythology: Paul Griffiths reports

All the cultural
strength that
money can buy

The McDermott Hall: a design fit to transform a fast-growing orchestra

Dallas surely has had more than its fair share of modern mythology thrust upon it. At any hour of the day one is bound to find a scattering of people around the Texas Schoolbook Depository, kicking over the dust of memories of November 22, 1963. And then there is that television series, which has converted the place into little more than a pretty skyline for the opening credits. But there is a real Dallas too, a city owing its present huge prosperity less to oil than to silicon, and determined — perhaps all the more determined because of its mythological past — to make itself known as a centre of artistic excellence. The coming visit of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, the first they have made to Europe, is just one part of this endeavour.

Like so much else in Dallas, the orchestra is a mushroom growth. Nominally its history goes back to 1900, and there was a period of glory in the late 1940s when Donati was the musical director and recordings were made with Menuhin and Rubinstein. But there have also been, in the times, not least when the orchestra was disbanded a decade ago for lack of financial support. In effect the modern Dallas Symphony dates only from 1977, when Eduardo Mata was appointed musical director, with the brief of giving the city an orchestra worthy of its new high-tech wealth and confidence.

It was not an easy task. Texas is very far from being a musical state: the principal flautist is a Texas lady, but the vast majority of the players come from the East Coast and the Mid-West. Most of them are young. Some go back to before the great shut-down, but many more have come since then, recruited as bright young stars from the

conservatories. One has the impression that Dallas has been buying itself a top-class symphony orchestra, and inevitably such an enterprise takes time.

Mata admits as much. The repertoire he has recorded with the orchestra, reviving their long dormant relationship with RCA, has tended to be flashy: Stravinsky, Ravel, Strauss, Gershwin. But his own view is that the special strengths of the orchestra, particularly among the clarinets and the horns, make it a fine ensemble for Mahler. That is why Mahler's First Symphony features prominently in the tour programme, along with the rather more predictable Barokk Concerto for Orchestra.

The rest of the touring repertoire will show other Dallas specialities. Mata's Mexican background has, perhaps rather oddly, ensured that the citizens of Dallas are as familiar with Latin American music as with Schubert, and John Williams will be playing the Manuel Ponce Guitar Concerto with the orchestra when they appear at the Barbican. But the Dallas Symphony, like so many orchestras in the United States, are also committed to living composers of their own country, as the same programme will indicate in opening with a work they commissioned: the splendidly exuberant Concerto for brass choir and orchestra by Benjamin Lees. Apparently Mata suggested to Lees that he might write something to show off the Dallas brass, and to judge from a tape they do the work proud.

The same enthusiasm for new music — even for new music as relatively straightforward as this — is probably not, though, to be found among the orchestra's audience. When Tippett was there earlier this year, for performances

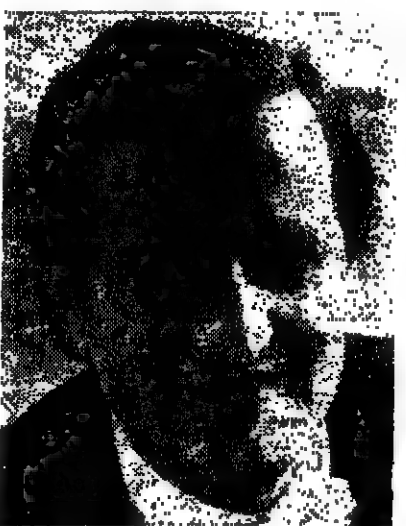
of his Triple Concerto and *Prince Charles Suite*, there was widespread dismay, and Mata was persuaded to preface an account of Ligeti's *Lontano* soon afterwards with a spoken introduction to assure his audience that it was all right really. Nevertheless, the orchestra is persisting with its policy of commissioning new pieces: Berio, among others, seems likely to be persuaded to provide something of a fanfare for 1988, when the orchestra is due to march into its new hall.

The new auditorium, the Eugene McDermott Concert Hall, is part of the plan to give Dallas the cultural strength it may feel it lacks. The hall is being built within an area known as the "Arts District", where already there is a magnificently accommodated museum,

and where theatres and an opera house may eventually take their places as well. Designed by I. M. Pei, and with Russell Johnson in the important role of acoustician (which he will also play for the new concert hall in Birmingham), the Dallas building looks set to be a spectacular temple to music, a great basilica, spacious yet intimate, flooded with light from the artificial heavens of its reverberation space aloft.

There have inevitably been hiccups in the construction programme, but now the ground has been broken and the existence of the hall apparently secured by a gift of \$10m from H. Ross Perot of Electronic Data Systems Inc. What certain members of the orchestra have already pointed out, however, is that Dallas needs not only one of the world's best concert halls but also one of the best orchestras to put in it. To judge from what I have heard, on tape and in the orchestra's admittedly very unsatisfactory present home, they are not yet there, and nobody in Dallas is seriously claiming that the giants of Chicago or Philadelphia should be looking to their laurels yet awhile.

Indeed, the Dallas Symphony is only beginning to emerge as an orchestra of international calibre, and this tour is coming at just about the right time. But with the advantage of youth, of excitement at the prospect of a new home, and healthy financial backing, the orchestra's potential is practically boundless. In Dallas things happen fast. In three years' time, when the first chords strike up in the expensive acoustics of the McDermott Hall, this could be quite another orchestra.



Eduardo Mata: demanding brief

BOOKS 1

Local dialects and
Hair's hew, Bas

Basil Boothroyd

YACKY DAR MOY BEWTY
By Sam Llewellyn
Ebn Trer. £3.95

This is subtitled "A Phrasebook for the Regions of Britain (with Irish Supplement)". I have been reading it in southern Andalusia, where my primly articulated *Buenos dias* draws a responding *Bun* or other wordless cry. So sympathies are fresh for alien visitors at home.

Straying even so far as Norfolk from the beaten tourist's path, their raised glass with "Good Health" can get "Hair's hew, boor" in return. Or "Choyers" in the Midlands.

Mr Llewellyn has a good and funny idea, splitting Britain into nine dialect regions, broad divisions by his own admission, where most of the natives are hard pressed to understand any of the others. He pursues it with industry and a keen feeling for the absurd. If it does not entirely come off it is because he falls between several stools. Though without any of your old truck about positions being struck by lightning it is partly a joke about phrasebooks, at least in capturing that sense of mute idiosyncrasy afflicting non-linguists in foreign parts. But in abandoning familiar patterns, by giving continuous, sometimes quite plotty, conversations instead of those ludicrous juxtapositions of blunt statement and demand, he loses most of that joke.

Though regional eccentricities have Standard English as their yardstick, phonetic renderings also pose problems. "Scamer gin" (in a Blackpool pub), meaning "Same again, reads with a soft 'g'", especially in that setting, in the author's translation, "Perhaps you would be so good as to repeat my order," since he is prompted to a different sort of joke with the interpretations. It is disappointing to find that the

meaning of "Yammer me", in the North, is, "It has been a tiring day, I shall return to my solitary bed", rather than the straight, "Home for me".

Another difficulty is the author's scholarship, though that may not be quite the word: let us say his deep knowledge of, or ad hoc research into, all the Briton's diverse accents and idioms, and indeed social practices, encountered beyond residential frontiers. Perhaps this sounds cavilling and ungrateful. It's just that you like to know where you are, and not only topographically. "Dem? Sam? that Carnal?" (Isn't Devonshire part of Cornwall?).

The introduction to the sections are witty and informative. As we say round here, *salado y educativo*. Otherwise, as with the genuine article, there is no book for a long read. Bedside dipping is best. Even then sleep comes unawares, burrowing and buzzing with a verbal brainstorm. What do they mean, in Norwich, by "Dew yew toy dun"? Could one really only find the Aldeburgh Festival by asking for the *Awbra Fistiche*? And, in my present case, will my Spanish for where's the town hall, needed tomorrow, get me within a phrasebook's throw of *el ayuntamiento*? Particularly as it means first shouting "Oiga!" at a passer-by, the equivalent of "Ere! Yow!" for the Andalusian lost in Brum.

Curiouser,
Alice, and
curiouser

CHILDREN

Brian Alderson

ALICE THROUGH THE
NEEDLE'S EYE
By Gilbert Adair
Illustrated by Jenny Thomé
Macmillan, £5.95

Unlike the creators of such characters as Paddington Bear or Mary Poppins, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson knew when to stop. Having followed Alice down the rabbit hole and through the drawing-room mirror he pursued her no further, turning his attention to the *fit* of the Snark and the experimental prose of *Sylvie and Bruno*.

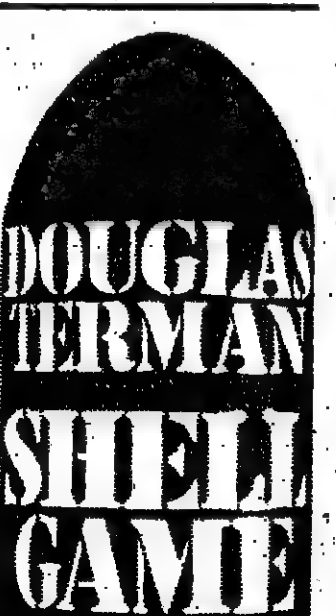
Not all Dodgson's admirers have been content with this arrangement. Failing to see that Alice's chequered career through the looking-glass beokened an extension of the themes they seek to supply "more Alice". They take her sacrificially to Wonderland, or educationally to Orchestra Land: and Gilbert Adair's latest addition to this line of sequels is thus remarkable not as a new idea, but as yet another example of a variation.

Much the most interesting feature of his book is the consistency with which he works the pastiche. He starts Alice off from the familiar drawing-room armchair, threads her neatly through her own sewing needle, and traipses her through a dream-countryside inhabited by Grampuses, Siamese Twin Cats (i.e. two cats joined at the tail) and even by a Red and White Queen. He appears to have so soaked himself in his sources that these inconsequential adventures are told in a prose that, stylistically, resembles Lewis Carroll's — and the impression of a true-to-life take-off is reinforced by Jenny Thomé's illustrations, which — where Alice is concerned — are not so much Tenniel imitated as Tenniel copied.

Valiant though such a quest for authenticity may be, it is

doomed to failure. However accurately you catch the tricks of Carroll's style, you cannot catch the eccentricities of his vision. Mr Adair juggles the "Alice" formulae, she travels intermittently, though the alphabet she meets stumpy nursery-rhyme characters like Jack and Jill she goes to the opening of a parliament she even recites nonsense poems (about which the less said the better). But in the end the book has no life of its own and sustains the reader's attention only by virtue of its great predecessors.

Just how great those predecessors were in their original dress can be seen by glancing in a handsome bound set in which an attempt is made to provide close facsimiles of both *Wonderland* and *Looking Glass*, with a little pamphlet of notes by the Professor of English at the University of Minnesota (Macmillan, £21 the set).



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Concerts

RLPO/Litton
Philharmonic Hall,
Liverpool

Outside the perturbed, but still relatively secure, confines of the BBC no orchestra in this country can match the current record of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic in persuading us that orchestral composition still goes on. This season alone they have played two new symphonies, by Robert Simpson and David Bedford, the latter's being heard for the first time on Tuesday and proving itself no less bold than the Simpson.

After all, a composer who calls a work a symphony is taking on a pretty robust

history, and to call it Symphony No.1, as Bedford has done, seems rather like tempting providence as well.

This is not really, however, a work that makes any great claims on the past or on the future. It is, indeed, a work of remarkably few pretensions. Like most of Bedford's music it is not afraid to be outstandingly banal, or to borrow shamelessly from the candystick end of pop music.

We are not properly in a symphony at all, of course, but in the same musical world reached in the notorious *Star's End* of a decade ago, a world where the sun always shines in major chords, while bright birds twitter and flowers nod in quick common time. The only difference is that the rock guitars

have gone off to somewhere more interesting.

There are, though, the very crudest outlines of a symphony. The first movement is quick, after a slow introduction. There is then an adagio and finally a presto; there being no need for a separate scherzo since the whole work is one.

Inside the design, inevitably, the substance is quite non-symphonic. The opening movement is largely in the manner of American minimalism with flurrying repetitions underpinned by harmonic progressions which keep crashing loudly into B flat minor.

The problem here is that music of this kind requires extreme precision in the performance if it is not to sound shoddy and, unfortunately, the

RLPO under Andrew Litton was not able to get it together in quite the necessary streamlined style. It did better with the rest of the work. The slow movement is a dream of disarmingly simple melodic figures in Day-Glo harmony, followed by a slightly more pungent invention for solo strings.

The finale then defies belief with its unrelenting G major, and its monumental unleashing of the tunes one has heard in the earlier movements. Perhaps it was indiscreet to put this in the context of the G major of Mozart's Flute Concerto, played with a nice naturalness and balance by Colin Chambers. But Liverpool has certainly made a noise.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Feminist tenacity

Medea
Almeida

It is the face-saving role of many studio theatres in the civic repertoire circuit to be kept busy with low-budget performances of new work (most of which vanishes without trace) while the main houses are coining it with revivals of Ayckbourn and O level Shakespeare.

This pattern does not apply to the Leicester Haymarket where, since the arrival of David Aukin, studio programming has been treated as seriously as the main repertoire, preserving the scale of Mr Aukin's previous Hampstead regime and achieving a continuity unavailable at that address. London now has the chance to judge this achievement in a season of classics (including *Woyzeck* and an *Ioniscope* double bill) played by the studio company, which arrives at the Almeida after a spell at the Liverpool Playhouse.

Medea, the opening show, is directed by Nancy Meckler, who first made her name in this country as an American expatriate commenting on the Vietnam war in a pioneering production of *Antigone* with the Freehold company.

I cannot quote many details from this piece, but the Leicester production certainly stirs memories of the group performances of the 1960s. The text (Rex Warner's translation) has gone through a democratic editing process, and acquired a prologue telling the story so far with the aid of pantomimic enactments of the heroine's multiple murders and the theft of the golden fleece.

Down-to-earth dialogue alternates with unassimilated chunks of elevated rhetoric ("For me remains to cry aloud upon my fate"); and that famous Sixties device "the chord" — a random harmonic improvisation designed to bind the company into an expressive unit — makes a return to mark the high points of the action.

For all these throwbacks to the past, Miss Meckler succeeds no less than she did with *Antigone* in presenting an

ancient tragedy as a tract for the times. *Medea* is an exile, a murderess, a victim of the fearful suspicions that aliens arouse; she is also a relative of Euripides's Dionysus, another embodiment of irrational force exploding in the face of civilization. For Miss Meckler, however, she is simply a woman who has been badly let down by a man; a patently blinkered approach which she justifies by following it with the utmost tenacity and bringing a feminist intelligence to bear on the text.

The first sight of Jason (Frank Baker) so raring and blustering as he tries to defend his betrayal goes as an immediate shock of recognition. He once abandoned her to guarantee her security. She was nobody until he picked her up. If she had any sense they could live happily together. All wives can about is what happens in bed. What a pity children cannot be created without the help of women. The arguments have not changed in 2,000 years.

In response, Linda Bassett's *Medea* conveys the sense of having been dealt a wound she only gradually comes to understand. She begins in bewildered pain rather than revenge. "This thing," she tells the all-woman Chorus, "has fallen on me so unexpectedly, it has broken my heart," beginning such speeches in a dispassionate undertone, and being overtaken by tears and wrath as her words renew the experience. Once the action is under way she develops an awesome power of masquerade, playing the submissively repentant wife with a sincerity that would have taken in craftier adversaries than her glibly beaming spouse. When she finally confronts him, clutching two butchered dolls in a red and gold Tussaud tableau, she also makes it clear that her vengeance was an act of love by which "I have taken hold of your heart".

Neither the production nor the actress can follow the text into actual moments of slaughter. Nor does *Medea* make a final getaway by flying chariot. There are no heroes or immortals on this stage; only men and women.

Irving Wardle

Sensitive promise

RPO/Menuhin
Festival Hall

Wang Xiao-dong, born in Shanghai in 1969, recently won the 1985 Orion Insurance Yehudi Menuhin Violin Competition playing Prokofiev's Second Violin Concerto. In repeating his performance of that work he proved that he had chosen carefully, for, although the technical demands it makes are formidable, it can hardly be said that it requires an adult's passions to bring it off convincingly.

Indeed the first two movements are dominated by a stream of quietly unassuming, delicately orchestrated lyricism, and perhaps Wang made them quieter than they should be, though from the beginning his beautiful portamento typified the general confidence of his reading. There was more strength and tenacity in the finale, as there had to be, but still one yearned for the power which will undoubtedly be forthcoming as he matures, though it was gratifying to hear this remarkable young violinist respond so sensitively. One only hopes that he avoids over-exposure, for his obvious integrity is too precious a thing to be threatened by too much work.

Sir Yehudi Menuhin, as we must now call him, and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra were supportive and generally

accurate partners, touching in details of colour with the deftness of an artist. It was an altogether different story, however, in Beehoven's Ninth Symphony. Time and again moments which should have been of great import were tossed aside perfunctorily; the first movement was sauntered through as though it hardly mattered, with frequent threats of chaos that went beyond the score's requirements, and the Scherzo was likewise stripped of its stature by the omission of repeats.

Similarly, what ought to be the most profound of all symphonic slow movements sank beneath the weight of Sir Yehudi's lumbering rhythms. Even the crude excitement of the finale, graced by the full-throated Brighton Festival Chorus and by the unusually unanimous solo team of Sheila Armstrong, Diana Montague, Robin Leggate and Henry Herford, was dissipated by scrambled tempos, lack of attention to balance and ill-judged pauses.

Stephen Pettitt

London. Contemporary Dance Theatre, in the course of their spring tour, make their first visits to Plymouth (May 14-18) and Canterbury (May 21-25). Repertoire includes the latest works by Siobhan Davies, Robert Cohan and Tom Jobe, as well as dances by Paul Taylor and Richard Alston.

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BOOKS II

Forty years on from VE

James Fenton on books about the world earthquake of World War Two

1945, THE WORLD WE FOUGHT FOR
By Robert Kee
Hamish Hamilton, £12.95



to write an account of the way the Falklands War was presented to the public at the time, but this would require a discussion of what went on both behind the scenes and in the battlefield itself. We would need to know what we were not being told. The same goes for the great issues of 1945 - a year associated with a large number of the fundamental controversies of the century. It is not enough to be told of the massacre at Katyn that the Russians maintained that the Germans had been committed by the Germans. The Germans invited a neutral commission to investigate the site. The Polish Government in London lent its support to such a proposal. The Russians withdrew recognition from them. Mr Kee should come off the fence. The same goes for Dresden, which is destroyed in three paragraphs, and no questions asked. Undoubtedly, as a former bomber pilot, Mr Kee has strong and informed opinions on the war from the air, but his method does not allow him to share them with us.

Churchill had allowed himself to be bought a drink by him, and how Nicolson had been fed the line he used in the Commons. Churchill had said that since he had been in close relations with Stalin the latter had kept his word with utmost loyalty, and he told Nicolson: "I hope in your speech tomorrow you will not attack me very bitterly. I count you among my firmest friends." The flattery worked well. After the debate Churchill said: "Harold, you made a powerful speech. A most powerful speech. You swung votes. I thank you. I congratulate you." Nicolson was in fact under no illusions about the

Russians. He told his wife, in the letter describing Churchill's reaction, that he thought them "imperialist and unscrupulous". You might argue that Nicolson was misleading the House. You might even argue that Churchill was doing the same. But in order to do so you would have to look further than the material Mr Kee allows himself to use.

allowed to say? There are several quotations from military analysts discussing the prospects of some current campaign. I can't help wondering what the writings of such people are supposed to represent. Obviously they were not in the business of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. But what made one military correspondent better than another? Better contacts in the War Office? A better prose style? Which writers or broadcasters were followed with most interest? And to what extent did people believe what they were being told?

You get some faint sense of this last dimension in the two best chapters of the book, that on the discovery of the concentration camps, where the reporters anticipate that they will not be believed, and the account of the general election, when Churchill himself failed to convince the electorate. The description of the campaign is quite full, but while it may give you some idea as to how Churchill lost it does not really satisfy the curiosity as to why Labour won.

Carlton Jackson has been through the records of the Children's Overseas Reception Board and has used the files of Mass Observation to good effect. Who will Take our Children? (Methuen, £9.95) is an account of the evacuation of children during the Second World War, both within the country and abroad. It is clear that the exodus of East-Enders into the countryside caused classes to meet for the first time. Sometimes with unhappy results. The details tell us much about social conditions. One young boy, newly evacuated, "would not sleep lying down: instead he perched himself by a bedside, and rested his head on it" - the way he would have done at home.

Quiet Heroines by Brenda Mc Bryde (Chatto & Windus, £9.95) is about nurses in the same period. Again there is plenty of telling detail - in Egypt the rats developed a taste for plaster of Paris, and immobilized soldiers would have to fight them off with poles. In the palace of some twelfth-century Caliph, the dome was infested with birds which would swoop down and nick the food off the patients' plates. Most of the details are much nastier than these. Brenda McBryde writes with a mixture of commitment and dispassionate observation, which is what one might expect from a trained nurse.

A Fred by any other name as cricket critic

Tim Heald

HIS OWN MAN
By Christopher Brookles
Methuen, £12.95
A CARDUS FOR ALL SEASONS
By Neville Cardus
Sovereign Press, £8.95

On the day Hitler invaded Poland Neville Cardus was in the Long Room at Lord's. There were barrage balloons in the sky, but although a game was being played there were no spectators in the stands.

"As I watched the ghostly movements of the players outside", he wrote, "a beautifully preserved member of Lord's, spits and rolled umbrella, stood near me inspecting the game. He did not speak of course: we had not been introduced. Suddenly two workmen entered the Long Room in green aprons and carrying a bag. They took down the bust of W. G. Grace, put it into the bag and departed with it. The noble lord at my side watched their every movement; then he turned to me. 'Did you see, sir?' he asked. 'I told him I had seen. That means war', he said."

It illustrates Cardus at his best - evocative, succinct, and while nominally reporting cricket actually writing about whatever he fancied. One eye, to paraphrase Rupert Hart-Davis' assessment on Denis Compton, the other on the Eternal Verities. At other times, as both these books amply demonstrate, he could be arch and overblown. Macarney, for instance, "used his bat for our bedazzlement as Sergeant Troy used his blade for the bedazzlement of Blathesbea".

He could also be extraordinarily cavalier about such boring matters as literal truth and actual facts. In his *Autobiography*, which seems to have been an astonishing feat of imagination, he describes how he left Old Trafford one morning to get married. According to Cardus, Makepeace and Hallows opened the batting. When he returned from the Registry Office he found that Lancashire were seventeen without loss - Makepeace 5, Hallows 11, and one leg by. Alas, the records show that "Makepeace and Hallows only opened once that month, in a completely different match and with a completely different score."

The lapse is characteristic and even his charitable biographer observes, sardonically, "that it is as well to bring to the reading of Cardus on cricket just a pinch of salt". Cardus's reputation is based principally on his writings about cricket and music for the *Manchester Guardian*. Between the wars he averaged 8,000 words a week on these two subjects, and it is hardly surprising therefore if the quality, as you can see quickly enough from the new cricketer's anthology, is uneven. At the beginning of the war he left for seven years in Australia. On his

return, relations with *The Guardian* were never quite the same, souring dramatically after the paper moved to London. In 1970 he wrote that he'd like to "throw it in with *The Guardian*". Three years later he said "I can't cope with the sub-editors". In 1974 when he was 85 he complained that "I received telegrams and calls from many newspaper editors, even as far distant as Sydney and Vienna. NOTHING from Hetherington or *The Guardian*". His last journalism was commissioned by Harold Evans for *The Sunday Times*.

In later years he was keen to promote the image of self-made man, an autodidact who had clawed his way from the squalor of Mancunian penury to a knighthood and membership of the Garrick. Christopher Brookles says that "contrary to the impression he worked so hard to create, Cardus was the product neither of a slum, nor a cultural desert", but even so he had few natural advantages and little formal education. From a very early age he seemed to have been unusually ambitious and egocentric.

As a very young man he was called Fred. It was perceptive of him to change his name to Neville, but not necessarily an improvement. "Fred" might be an appropriate name for the assistant cricket coach at Shrewsbury, which he was, briefly, but "Neville" was more suitable for the post of Dr Alington's secretary, which he also became for a while. "Fred" might have looked incongruous under the title of his first-ever piece of musical criticism - "Bantock and Style in Music" - and it might have stopped him from writing such sentences as (in lamenting the passing of summer): "Nothing left but the joy of knocking the summer's turf from old boots and watching the fragrant dust of it fall, as one murmurs, *Haec olim meminisse iuvabit*."

Fred Cardus would never have murmured *Haec olim meminisse iuvabit* nor noticed the fragrance of the falling dust. And for all the Culture and Aestheticism that Neville brought to Cardus's writing, it's the Fred in it that now seems preferable.

Postwar daughter of the new sun

Isabel Raphael

CRANES AT DUSK
By Hisako Matsubara
Secker & Warburg, £9.95
DANCING WITH MERMAIDS
By Miles Gibson
Heinemann, £8.95
BLOOD FOR BLOOD
By Julian Glos
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95

she describes meticulously and affectionately. Hisako Matsubara remains cool and unselfish, particularly in her portrayal of the children of Kyoto.

The message of the *Jizo* festival pervades the book: *All that has form passes away. One loses that to which the heart is tied. All that has life will some day pass away.*

This is the lesson to be learned by little Saya and by Japan. The author puts it across with consummate delicacy, not minimizing the horrors of war, but looking beyond them. Miles Gibson, says the cover of his new novel, "spent his childhood in a wet and draughty seaside town". In *Dancing with Mermaids* he is clearly out for revenge. Rams Horn is a nightmare parody of all such resorts, with a cast of characters to match: a medium

who finds Beelzebub squatting naked on her table, a witch who laces her herbal potions with gin, a trio of schoolboys ransy with dreams of knighthood and knockers. Nasty things happen in Rams Horn, which may make you laugh if you fancy murder and mayhem decked out in fantastic and erotic prose. It is as if Milk Wood had burst forth with those obscene-looking blossoms one finds in sweaty tropical palm houses, strangely at odds with the decorous flower-beds on the other side of the glass wall. Perhaps it is just as well that Dr Beeching axed the railway. Shaving the sinking River Sheep to cut off the inhabitants of Miles Gibson's imagination. On the other hand, life in Rams Horn is never dull.

Blood for Blood is another of Julian Glos's admirable psychological thrillers. Barrister Vivian Winter, known for his successful defence of murderers, is himself murdered in circumstances that suggest that he was not unprepared for such an end. He has bequeathed large legacies to eight women and one man, and will in hand, Ivor Speke sets out to track down the other beneficiaries in the hope of finding the murderer. In doing so he finds himself, as he contrasts his own reaction to sudden, violent loss - of his beloved daughter as well as of his friend - with the ways that others have dealt with similar experiences. Perhaps this is Vivian's true legacy.

My only complaint is that of the two solutions sought, one is obvious and the other unconvincing. But it is the search that matters, after all, the excursions up exciting tributaries, the unfolding of unexpected routes to a given point. Julian Glos writes with poise and elegance, revealing just enough at any time to sustain pace and suspense. I confess to reading the whole book at one long, self-indulgent sitting, and put it down purring with satisfaction.

Looking back at the mess we made

Woodrow Wyatt

PROSPECT AND REALITY
Great Britain 1945-1955
By T. E. B. Howarth
Collins, £14.95

It was the decade which began with hopes and illusions. In *New Deal for Coal* (1945) Harold Wilson wrote: "It seems an inescapable fact that the men will not make their fullest efforts under private ownership, but will make greater efforts when they know they are serving no private interest or profit-making agency but producing for the service of the community."

Utopia was to be on tap: the comradeship of the war was to be the inspiration for the peace. Idealism flourished as never before. That was why the nation's hero, Churchill, lost the election through guilt of association with the shabby Tories who were seen to have vilified an unjust peace society.

Oddly Mr Howarth gives much of the credit for Labour's victory to *Picture Post* which in my experience played a slight part. It was the Forces, whose views acted sharply on their families at home, who did the trick: and it was the War Office's enlightened Army Bureau of Current Affairs that gave them the ammunition. The Forces were encouraged to think of their future role as citizens; and the mere setting out of the facts of pre-war British life was devastating propaganda for Labour.

This is an unusual history, galloping along with humour and insight, recognizing trivia in clothes, food (and their rationing), the standard of living, popular entertainment as of equal importance to the activities of politicians in conditioning our minds. It is a brilliantly painted history of a whole people from top to bottom complete with its culture and vulgarity.

Mr Howarth has correctly observed that the Labour government would have collapsed but for Stafford Cripps. Attlee gave reform and respectability; Bevin kept us upright among the nations; but Cripps's drive provided the economic muscle. Apparently doctrinaire Cripps was very like Mrs Thatcher. Thump, thump, thump went his exhortations. For a vital three years he had the country convinced that excessive wage demands without corresponding productivity were ruin.

It is rare for this remarkable man to get the tribute he deserves; and Mr Howarth perceives that who owned what became secondary in his thinking to the problem of creating wealth before it could be distributed. He became hawkish about further nationalization, having doubts about the wisdom of one of Labour's sacred tenets, the nationalization of steel. I have no doubt that Cripps would approve of almost everything Mrs Thatcher is trying to do.

Centuries of change in the garden

Ruth Stungo

THE LIVING GARDEN
By George Ordish
The Bodley Head, £12.95

When Alice swallowed the contents of the little bottle marked "Drink me" she found herself suddenly only ten inches high, with an altered view of life and its possibilities. Reading George Ordish's book produces a rather similar effect. The familiar gardener's viewpoint is shown to be but one of many as we explore the terrain and its life as experienced by its other inhabitants. An unexpected world indeed.

There is the beetle which parasitizes the unsuspecting wood ant; fascinating them with its honeyed secretions and turning them into hopeless addicts who give up their own young for its food and raise its young in their place. And who would have suspected that the

galleries made by moles beneath the lawn are elaborate food traps, into which worms and others fall from the surrounding soil, to be eaten by the regularly patrolling mole before they can burrow back to safety? The author's enthusiasm for his subject shines out from the pages, as he calculates how the mole's efficiency at soil moving compares with that of a coal miner. Here is the passionate ecologist, entirely engrossed in his subject, so much so in fact

that he hardly knows when to stop.

The Living Garden sets out, however, to be something rather different: a history of the biological changes that have taken place in a Kentish garden over its 400 years of existence from 1556 to the present day. It is a sequel to an earlier work tracing the history of life in all its forms in the adjacent house. Looked at an historical work it lacks conviction. The owners and gardeners pass across the page as insubstantial, two-dimensional figures, shadow-puppets moving only at the behest of the author, serving as convenient pegs on which to hang the events of the garden's history. Robinson Crusoe comes to mind as one reads this strangely flat, patronizing account of the exploits of our heroes and the various garden improvements they have achieved. It is as difficult to believe that the celebrated gardening books of the period would have found their way into the hands of an isolated Kentish farmer's wife of the late sixteenth century, as that she and her successors could so readily have come by the plants they grew.

The resultant whole is strangely unsatisfactory. Like Alice with her eating and drinking, the author can't seem to get it quite right.

May Penguins

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THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND

THE TIMES DIARY

Tray méchant

Boodle's, the Piccadilly club whose membership includes Prince Charles, has just sent members a testy reminder that female guests will not be admitted wearing "casual trousers, jeans or jump-suits". The claspdown, a member tells me, follows a wave of paranoia over women guests suspected of not being, cough, cough, members' wives. Things are so bad that this week when my information took his wife along a waiter embarrassingly remarked: "We haven't seen you for so long sir." His wife was perfectly aware that he had dined there the night before with a family friend, who happened to be a woman. But Boodle's is keen on tact. The letter explains that next time a member forgets his tie (or his mistress wears a jump-suit) "staff will inform him with a formal card on a salver".

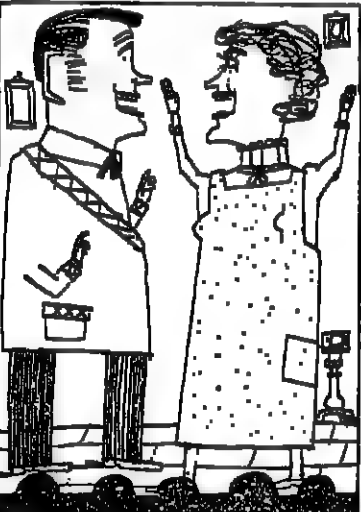
Episcopop

Spotted in the back row of a Harvey and the Wallbangers pop concert at the Bloomsbury Theatre on Tuesday night: the Archbishop of Canterbury and his wife. Their son, James, was directing the group. "We greatly enjoyed it - such energy," Mrs Runcie told me yesterday. Yes, the archbishop did tap his feet. No, he didn't dance in the aisle - "Dancing is not his greatest talent." And how long since he last attended such a concert? "Oh, about 64 years, I should think."

Nasty

Mid-June cannot come quickly enough, I suspect, for Britain's ambassador, Sir Iain Sutherland, to get out of Moscow. As our representative at yesterday's VE celebrations there, he was subjected to deep humiliation by Gorbachev, who during his Kremlin speech accused the West of initially being in league with the Nazis and of behaving like Nazis now. Diplomats said Arthur Harman, the US ambassador, was right not to attend, and they felt Sir Iain should have done the honourable thing and walked out. Meanwhile "Major" Denis Healey laid wreaths twice - once as a guest of the Communist Party Central Committee, then, with the British delegation.

BARRY FANTONI



The rain in Spain falls mainly on Ron and Regan.

Pointed

Another voice swells the crescendo of criticism about the Royal Ballet's sad decline. "Everything that has been said is true and the critics are right to complain. We know our standards have dropped and dropped," it says. Who is it? Someone whose views the Royal Ballet can hardly afford to ignore - Dame Ninette de Valois, now 86, who founded the ballet more than 50 years ago. For a catalogue of criticisms she made to a recent meeting of the London Ballet Circle (including "I am sick of people rolling round the floor in all-over tights") see this week's *Stage*.

Fuming

Some joker among the membership of the National Society for Clean Air has nominated Sir Walter Marshall to be the society's honorary president. "A bit like putting King Herod in charge of Save the Children," says my source. Sir Walter, of course, is chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, Britain's largest creator of acid rain.

Great thoughts

A telling anecdote concludes Patrick Cosgrave's new book *Thatcher: The First Term*, out from the Bodley Head next month. Cosgrave recalls how Mrs T once "seized on" his casual remark that if her second term ran its full course she would be the century's longest-serving British prime minister. Using a small Central Office diary he showed her that Wilson and Asquith were her only close rivals. "Really?" she replied. "Who was the longest before Asquith?" The longest-serving 19th-century prime minister was the third Marquess of Salisbury, replied Cosgrave. "That's fascinating," she said thoughtfully, and with that distinctive gleam in her eye, "and he was a very great man."

Seat lost

It is not just in the Commons that David Owen finds his seat taken. Entering Westminster Abbey yesterday with David Steel, he found his seat at the VE Day service occupied by Enoch Powell. "Why not make a fuss?" quipped Steel. "You might get some publicity." But with the cameras focused on him, Owen wisely decided to perch on the end of the pew instead.

PHS

As the Cabinet meets to discuss the future of state pensions, Graham Seargeant gives a step-by-step guide through the political quagmire that is Serps



Where ministers fear to tread

Pensions are not traditionally something to stir politicians' blood: hence the supposed bipartisan consensus on Britain's pension system. The proposal to abolish the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme or Serps, which the Cabinet will finally discuss today, was not even considered the most significant part of the thoroughgoing review of the welfare state undertaken by Mr Norman Fowler and his Department of Health and Social Security. Abolition would barely affect public expenditure for several years ahead and could actually increase tax rates at the end of the 1980s.

When Mr Lawson considered reforms to the £5 billion of tax relief on private occupational pensions in his last Budget, looking for ways to cut income tax rates, he was met by such fierce lobbying that Mrs Thatcher thought it politically wise to advise him to drop it.

Serps, however, has already become a matter of high principle and political anger. Labour's shadow chancellor has claimed that abolition would lead to the Government's "certain and massive defeat" at the next election.

Mrs Thatcher, in a weekend radio interview, seemed to have committed herself already to the virtues of private pension provision for all as an important plank in developing a property-owning democracy: the equivalent of turning council house tenants into owner-occupiers.

The Opposition believes that most of the 11 million people covered by Serps will be left with nothing but the basic flat-rate state pension, which often needs to be topped up by welfare payments. But so far the thing which has caused the greatest offence, occasioning Mr Kinnoch's accusation of "ratting", is the idea of breaking the pensions consensus.

The consensus

Consensus was born of bitter experience rather than idealistic conviction. Two contested pension bills fell in swift succession as a result of changes of government. The late Richard Crossman's attempt to give a predominant role to the state and relegate private pension schemes to the fringe was a casualty of Labour's electoral defeat in 1970. Sir Keith Joseph's alternative, which offered a fallback earnings-related pension on private sector lines but unattractive terms, suffered a similar fate in 1974. That left a problem. Millions of blue-collar workers and most employees of small firms had no pension related to their earnings to save them from poverty in old age and were left to rely on supplementary and other welfare benefits which many were too proud to claim.

The fragile 1974 Labour administration opted for a compromise measure that could be accepted by the Opposition in advance - and therefore stand a chance of reaching the statute book and staying there. That was thought essential for a pension plan that would take nearly half a century to mature.

The 1975 Act backed by Barbara Castle filled the pensions gap, giving all employees the chance of an earnings-related pension for the first time, although it did little for the lowest earners. It set standards that private schemes had to match if employers were to contract out of the state plan and avoid the higher National Insurance contributions that went with it. In this way Serps also improved the terms of many company schemes.

The price of consensus, however, was high. To please as many interests as possible, the scheme became expensive. To help women and manual workers whose relative earnings peaked early (both at a disadvantage in company schemes) the Castle Act offered pensions based on the 20 best years of a person's earnings. This necessitated revaluing past earnings for price changes. Index-linking of benefits pleased Conservatives at that time. And the need to mesh in with the private sector greatly added to the complexity. All this left Serps with few really committed enthusiasts. The high standards also put off some employers who might otherwise have made their own provisions.

The fatal flaw, however, was that Serps was a pay-as-you-go system.

Perils of pay-as-you-go

Members of Serps appear to have a contract similar to a private scheme in that their contributions now earn

their benefits in retirement. Indeed, they and their employers are currently paying nearly £4 billion a year in higher-rate National Insurance contributions. This money is not being invested, however. A mere £200 million or so is needed for current earnings-related pension payments. The rest goes into the general National Insurance spending pool.

When earnings-related pensions start to be paid on a large scale - an estimated £25 billion in 50 years' time - the cost will have to be paid by those working at the time. This could lead to periodic sharp rises in National Insurance contributions because the population is ageing. Government forecasts suggest that the ratio of workers to pensioners will rise from 3.5 to 3.4 at the start of the next century because of the baby bulge. It will then fall to 2.7 in 40 years' time, however. One way or another the working population will have to pay more for the elderly. Under the Serps system, they will largely do so through higher taxes.

The Government's actuary envisages the total cost of flat-rate pensions and Serps rising from 12.5 per cent of earnings now to 19.9 per cent in the year 2025. That assumes, however, that the basic state pension rises in line with national average incomes. If, as of late, it rose only in line with prices, the necessary contribution rate would actually fall right into the next century, rising only to 14.7 per cent in 2025. It might be possible to keep the basic pension constant in money terms with Serps, although it would fall back to 1981 levels as a proportion of average earnings. But if it were abolished, this would scarcely be feasible.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies gives an even more alarming prediction, with the cost of Serps alone rising from 2 per cent of earnings in 1991 to more than 10 per cent in 50 years' time, but this assumes that more of the burden falls on contributors to the pensions scheme.

Why Fowler wants abolition

If such alarming effects on public spending and income taxes are to be avoided altogether, and the pay-as-you-go principle abandoned except for basic pensions, then the sooner a flat-rate government acts to abolish Serps the better. A changeover itself would create a temporary burden because society will in effect be paying for two sets of pensions at the same time: unfunded Serps and the funded replacements. The less pension entitlement built up, the less the pain.

But need Mr Fowler be so far-sighted, or so alarmed? The future cost of pensions depends on all kinds of forecasts about the population and the economy. The rate of births, the improving life expectancy of retired people, the pace of economic growth and the rates of employment and unemployment all make a big difference to the figures. And who can be sure what will happen in the next century, when the costs start to grow?

On a favourable set of assumptions (favourable for pension costs, that is) the cost of Serps plus a constant real flat-rate pension would be no higher in 40 years' time than today, having been lower in between. And that only assumes 1.5 per cent growth and an average 6 per cent unemployment.

Mr Fowler could make more cautious reforms. He could, for instance, limit the amount of earnings eligible for Serps to a totally fixed sum, instead of having the present limit of 1½ times average earnings. Or he could change the terms - for instance, by restricting indexation to the level recently imposed on private schemes, although, ironically, that might bring a

stronger charge of "ratting" than complete abolition.

Perhaps Mr Fowler's enthusiasm for abolition is a matter of principle, as Mrs Thatcher seemed to be suggesting. What business is it of the state to arrange more than a basic pension for all? And perhaps it is a radical gesture to distract attention from the lack of radicalism in the rest of his proposals for reforming the welfare state - which are likely to cut public spending, and his department's budget, far less than the Treasury would like.

Lawson's objections

The Chancellor is under pressure to cut tax rates. If Serps is abolished, the extra cost of funding two sets of pensions at the same time could limit, or even eliminate, his opportunities. To start with, those contributing to Serps can hardly be expected to continue. Since the Government is actually using their money for other things, it will have to be recouped, probably by raising the general level of National Insurance contributions for employees and by charging more to employers with contracted-out pension schemes. That includes the public sector.

The Treasury, however, will be desperate to ensure that those who would have been in the state scheme are not left without earnings-related pensions. Otherwise public spending on welfare will rise. Moreover, there will be great pressure to increase the basic state pension. Indeed, some critics of Serps wanted it replaced by a much higher flat-rate pension.

So the Chancellor needs to insist that Serps is replaced by compulsory private pension provision. Since he lost his own Budget battle to reduce tax relief on company pensions, he has not been backward in pointing out that this provision could cost the Inland Revenue another £1 billion in tax reliefs.

The pressure on Tebbit

Pressure from industry was one reason why pension tax reliefs were untouched. Employers argued that the money would come from their pockets, increasing employment costs and harming competitiveness.

Much the same applies to the abolition of Serps. Someone has to pay for the double pensions. Employers think it will be them. The Confederation of British Industry has come up with a figure of £3 billion a year, which would undo all the benefits of abolishing the National Insurance surcharge.

This figure may be alarmist but can be justified either as the loss of National Insurance rebates for schemes contracted out of Serps or the cost of providing pensions for all the people who used to be in Serps.

Moreover, the burden will not be shared equally. Employers who do not now have a pension scheme will in future pay less in National Insurance contributions but more for their employees' pensions in other ways. But firms that already have contracted-out schemes will just pay more as the lower rate of contributions rises. These tend to be the bigger employers, many of them at the sharp end of international competition. The last thing they need is a rise in labour costs. That helps to explain why the CBI is so sceptical, whereas the Institute of Directors, many of whose members are small firms, is keen on abolition.

Doubts for Mr King and Lord Young

The prospect of higher short-term costs for industry being loaded on to the price of labour will not encourage ministers who are work-

ing on strategies to help price people back into jobs.

They may also regret the loss of one of the main advantages of Serps. Unlike company pension schemes, it does not penalize those who move jobs and is at least so deterrent to labour mobility. If people suddenly see an even greater advantage in a safe job with a big employer with a company pension scheme, mobility will be reduced.

Many Serps contributors work for small firms. If replacement private pensions are to be compulsory, the pensions will have to be portable. As Mr Fowler's recent pension reform has shown, it is nearly impossible to arrange an earnings-related scheme backed by an employer so that the employee avoids losing pension rights on moving or being made redundant. The new pensions would have to be based only on the actual money earned from investing savings. Most employees will prefer to look for an earnings-related scheme.

Some economists will also argue that the switch will damage job prospects by increasing savings at the expense of consumption. That will not cut much ice at Mr Lawson's Treasury, which will argue that this will lower interest rates. But it could provide embarrassing ammunition for the Employment Institute campaign.

Thatcher's dilemma

Abolishing Serps may once have looked like a daring move to privatize pensions, improve choice, slash public spending and cut taxes all at one stroke. If it did, it will certainly not look like that by the time the Cabinet finishes discussing the issue today. Indeed, the more they look at it, the more they may think they need to look at it some more.

For Mrs Thatcher, it seems already to have taken on the more familiar look of a policy that needs to be sold carefully to the public, perhaps paired today but necessary for the sake of the long-term health of the economy.

The notion of sweeping away a non-viable consensus will hardly seem a drawback. But the Opposition's insistence on playing the consensus card could ensure that pensions are a major issue at the next general election.

Only insurance companies are obvious short-term winners. Assuming that Serps contributors can be convinced that they will still receive what they have paid for, many will not appreciate losing the earnings-related scheme and it would be easy to present alternative personal portable pensions as a second-class system. Those already in company pension schemes may face higher National Insurance contributions. Employers almost certainly will. The immediate employment implications, though, probably not great, are negative.

Mrs Thatcher will be on much stronger ground expounding the right to a private pension as part of a new classless society in which everyone can have and hold his wealth and provide for future generations. The trouble is that private pensions are not quite that secure. Your own house. You do not control the money, and except for a modest lump sum, you cannot put your hands on it or pass it on to your children. The Government has eschewed the fundamental review of saving for retirement that might have changed this.

The dressing up of Serps as a true pension scheme may be exposed as a con-trick. The real argument runs deeper. Today's working generation cannot collectively guarantee its future living standards in retirement through any financial provision if there are fewer workers and more long-lived retired folk.

The generations have an unspoken social contract over their shares of available resources. If, in a future that seems distant but will soon creep in, the working population is asked to bear too great a burden in taxes, interest or contributions to keep the retired, it will break the contract by changing the rules or cheating the old with inflation.

That may not be a message people want to hear. And there will be no shortage of dire voices armed with alternative forecasts to show that, if only the economy grew faster and if only more people were in work, there need be no such difficult choices.

The author is financial editor of The Times.

Ronald Butt

Kinnock's phoney history lesson

It was good of Mr Kinnoch to reassure us that he "does not believe Mrs Thatcher is a fascist" or "that her government is fascist". Likewise, I can say that I do not think that Mr Kinnoch is a communist, or that this would be an appropriate description of any government he led.

On the other hand, if it is a question which one of them approximates more nearly to these appalling descriptions, Mr Kinnoch comes a good deal closer to being a communist than Mrs Thatcher does to being a fascist. Even her worst enemies could hardly deny that Mrs Thatcher's free market economics are the opposite of the corporatist system favoured by fascist parties in power. Mr Kinnoch, on the other hand, is a pretty pure socialist in intention. By that I mean that if he could, by waving a wand, bring into existence his platonic concept of an ideal society, it would be a socialist state in which free capitalism had no part, and in which the government would constantly intervene with acts of redistribution and control to ensure that everyone lived in egalitarian bliss.

In other words, the kind of ideal society he would like to see if he were guided purely by his declared emotions would not be very different from the vision which inspires an idealistic communist. Where they differ profoundly, of course, is the method, for both are up against the simple fact that if human beings are left free to choose they will not choose socialism in the full technical sense. Recognizing this difficulty, the communist quite rationally takes the view that the only way forward to the goal which would benefit mankind is by revolution, state control of all the bastions of power, and a one-party system.

To a democratic socialist of Mr Kinnoch's sort, revolution and undemocratic government are morally unacceptable. His way out of the dilemma is to rise in his party on a tide of socialist rhetoric, to resist every effort to disperse responsibility to individuals (especially by ownership and self-help) and to try to edge forward by stealth and by exploiting discontent. In VE week he has, rather discreditably, seen a way of trying to use the circumstances which assisted the rise of fascism in the 1930s to promote his case against Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Kinnoch's historical understanding is, however, even worse than his tactic. Of course, it is true that unemployment was one of the factors leading to fascism. But what led to unemployment in Germany? It was the great inflation and the currency collapse of the 1920s, and the fear of Bolshevism that resulted from the destabilization of society. It was this that led to the blind willingness of many moderate people to go along with Hitler in the early stages in the hope that they were building a barrier against this threat.

If there are any grounds today for fearing a resurgence of fascism, as Mr Kinnoch suggests, they do not lie in the painful bulwarks that have been built in the past four years against inflation and a currency collapse, but in the possibility that politicians in power might again prefer to risk inflation.

Should Mr Kinnoch come to power it would be as a democratic socialist pledged to try to create jobs by "reflation" and by more public borrowing. There is little reason for

confidence that this would result in an increase in jobs on any significant scale, but there is reason to fear that a currency crisis would return - and that the escape route might be by a move towards the "irreversible" socialist society.

Yet Mrs Thatcher would be misguided if she supposed that because Mr Kinnoch's history is false his argument carries no power. The Conservatives' county council election losses reflect a widespread discontent with the Government's performance, not only in respect of jobs but also because its fumbling over local government and rates has created distrust and because it has incurred suspicion of intending harm to the purposes of the welfare state.

It is often claimed by supporting politicians that a government's problem is one of communication at times when it really arises from the essence of its policies. In this present case, however, communication really is very near the heart of Mrs Thatcher's difficulty. It is not simply that her adamant style gives the impression that she is more inflexible than is really the case, though that is part of it.

Her principal difficulty is that she cannot understand why the mass of evidence that convinces her does not convince everybody. That is why she answers questions (as in her radio broadcast on Sunday) with a deluge of detail which, for the ordinary listener, makes the wood almost invisible for the trees. Because she herself is rightly convinced that inflation remains a serious danger, and the sharp rise in the money supply last month confirms it she cannot see why it is that, now it has been reduced to around 5 per cent, it appears to the ordinary citizen sufficiently less a danger to enable the government to make direct action on unemployment its priority in this parliament.

The political problem faced by the Government in this Parliament is very different from that which it had to deal with in the last. New (non-inflationary) methods and a new vocabulary are needed to deal with it. In many ways Mrs Thatcher is highly sensitive to public opinion. She knows that distaste for the easy money and the property boom of the 1970-74 period did much to damage Mr Heath's Government, quite apart from industrial unrest over wage policy. She understands that there must be no repetition of that mood now. Yet to many people the emphasis on the prosperity of those who are in work and are enjoying the new enterprise society (even though this will ultimately benefit all) also seems to accord ill with the plight of those who seem fixed in unemployment. The electorate really has to be convinced that Mrs Thatcher's classless enterprise society does not ignore those whom the new spirit of enterprise cannot yet help.

It is not an easy task, but politics are about persuasion. The fact that Mr Kinnoch is wrong in his political, and historical analysis will not necessarily keep him from power which, if he secured it, really would bring a risk of a destabilized society in which the collapse of the economic system could give credibility to arbitrary politics of one sort or another. The fact that Mrs Thatcher's basic diagnosis is right will not necessarily assure her of a third term which she needs if socialism, as we have known it in Britain is to be removed from the political agenda.

moreover... Miles Kington

Celebrate, lest we remember

To make up for being rude about Radio 4 the other day, I would like to congratulate them on their superb programming one recent Sunday. They broadcast a long documentary about the Somerset Levels, that mysterious stretch of country south of Wells and Glastonbury where little churches stand on pinnacles of land, surrounded by criss-crossing dykes and rivers, as if half expecting the sea to come back and cover it all again. The land where King Alfred found his last refuge before making the big comeback against the Danes, and where the Duke of Monmouth was also forced to stand and fight, though with a quite different result.

It was followed immediately by part of an adaptation of Conan Doyle's *Mitchell Clarke*, his historic novel about the Monmouth Rebellion, and indeed that evening's episode dramatized the Battle of Sedgemoor, which took place in the Somerset Levels, that mysterious stretch of country south of Wells. A very good adaptation it was, too. I've always had a sneaking affection for Doyle's historical stories, even if they tend to be tales for boys rather than grown-up stuff.

It was, all in all, quite an evening for anyone who would like radio to confine itself to the Somerset Levels. I can imagine that some people have other interests, and I often do myself, but what was so superb about Radio 4's planning that evening was that they must have known that I would be driving back from Plymouth to Bath at that time, across the Somerset Levels, that mysterious stretch of country where the celtic came up the River Parrott once a year, and people get drunk and fall in trying to catch them.

The documentary ended as the light was fading and as I entered the Levels. The Battle of Sedgemoor started on the radio when it was dark, and this was well planned too, because the battle itself took place at night, a last desperate attempt by the Duke's men to sneak up on the King's camp by dark, only thwarted at the last moment by a huge

uncrossable dyke in their path. As I drove I could almost hear the crackle of the misting fire, the hooves of the King's cavalry trampling the Somerset farmers and Taunton gentlemen, and their agonized cries as they tried to escape.

Come to think of it, I could hear it. It was all on the radio. Now, the Monmouth Rebellion was not a campaign on the scale of the Second World War, but I think it does provide an answer to Mr B. A. Young, whose letter in Tuesday's *Times* pleaded for a ceasefire from war anniversaries. The answer, surely, is not to give up celebrating victories, but to start celebrating victories which no longer matter. This July comes the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Sedgemoor. Not being a denizen of the Levels, I can't be positive, but I am willing to bet that feelings no longer run high over the defeat.

I am also in favour of prejudice being celebrated when it no longer exists, which is why November 5 is more hopeful date than VE Day. I came across a good example of this in Louisiana two years ago, when I found an item on a menu called "Wop Salad". Wop being a very rude word for Italians, I asked the waiter if it had some other meaning on menus.

"Nope," he said. "It means Italian salad." Isn't that very offensive to Italians? "Sure. But there ain't no Italians round here."

That's what I call meaningfully prejudice. Being rude about someone you don't know and who can't hear you, it is as if we told Tasmanian jokes, and the Austrians told Irish jokes.

Meanwhile, I shall be preparing a small street party to celebrate the Battle of Sedgemoor. I am not sure yet which side I shall be drinking to, but that's a small detail. After all, it was so long ago and besides, both sides were English.

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ours faithfully,
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From Napoleon to the 'moving map'

It sounds like a device straight out of one of the James Bond books, or some other imaginative work of fiction: a screen on the dashboard of your car which shows the vehicle as a moving dot of light on a map of your surroundings.

Yet during the next decade such a device will become a possibility - and if public interest is sufficient to turn the possibility into a product and to push prices down to an acceptable level, it may well become as standard a motoring accessory as the car radio.

It would also end many a navigator's nightmares. But then Britain's official map-makers at the Ordnance Survey, who have their eyes on the technology which could produce the 'moving map', have the interest of land-based navigators much at heart. After all, they have looked after them ever since the days of the Napoleonic Wars.

The Ordnance Survey was actually set up in 1791 as a military organization, an offshoot of the Board of Ordnance which looked after the British Army's artillery and engineering requirements.

Its job was to survey and map Britain and plan the defences necessary to stave off a threatened French invasion - and the military link, albeit in a much looser form, has continued until this day.

But in 1979 - 188 years after its creation - the Ordnance Survey reached a watershed in its existence. Until then it had enjoyed wholehearted government support and financing, but the Serpell Report of that year recommended that the Ordnance Survey should go out into the marketplace and do something which Serpell felt it was well able to do - earn its own living.

The Serpell Committee was perhaps unlucky in that it had been set up under a Labour administration and reported to a Conservative government.

The Ordnance Survey itself, however, is non-political, and there was no dispute on technical matters. So the job of giving the Ordnance Survey, and its maps, a new and very public face went ahead.

It was not an easy task.

Because the Ordnance Survey performs vital national functions, such as keeping up to date the expensive large-scale street plans widely used by officialdom, or providing maps for defence or overseas aid uses, it has to have an official subsidy.

But it was also taxed with making what income it could from commercial activities such as the marketing of tourist maps. For a time the Ordnance Survey seemed to struggle with its new image.

Now the new era is well and truly launched. The man at the helm - 53-year-old Peter McMaster, the former Royal Engineers major who, since April 1, has been director-general of the Ordnance Survey - has his eye set very firmly on the future.

Mr McMaster is perhaps uniquely qualified to head an organization which is in itself unique. He holds a science degree, is a qualified surveyor and has also qualified as a barrister.

He has worked at the Ordnance Survey since 1970, rising to the post of director of planning, marketing and development before being selected as director-general, and he is immensely popular with his staff.

Perhaps most important of all, he is an enthusiast about maps in general and the Ordnance Survey in particular. "Britain is one of the best

Britain's building trade has the Ordnance Survey on the run. A complete update of an urban area map is needed after every 300 new homes are built.

This task can take a surveyor several weeks to complete, will cost around £1,000 and with the present changes taking place on the outskirts of most towns and cities, it is little wonder that the OS's workload of unsurveyed units is running at about 10 per cent above capacity.

The task of updating the OS basic scale survey of 1:250,000 urban, 1:250,000 rural and 1:10,000 mountain and moorland maps, now forms the bulk of the survey department's work. For these are the maps vital to local authorities, the utilities and other specialists.

"There is no hedge, wall, gate



Peter McMaster: Challenges

mapped countries in the world," he says, "and my job is to keep it that way."

That is not always easy. In 18th-century Britain both townsfolk and country dwellers were suspicious of any stranger, particularly an official making notes. Many an Ordnance Survey man, mistaken for an Excise man, has had to depart the area in some disarray after coming into contact with the sharp end of a pitchfork. In some respects, things have not changed.

The Ordnance Survey has a staff of about 3,000, based on its headquarters in Southampton and various regional offices. Nearly one-third of this total are surveyors, and although these surveyors find people are usually co-operative they are occasionally refused access to private land.

In recent years one farmer has been quite adamant that his property should not be mapped, on the grounds that his barn might become a target for the Russians.

"You can't just leave a blank space on a map, so we have to do something," says Mr McMaster. "We have the right to force our way in but we don't use it. There is no need. Rather than cause fuss and trouble, with modern instruments we can always survey something like that from an adjoining property."

All that is changing at this moment. Aerial map-making has eased the surveyors' problems, and high-resolution satellite surveying will probably do away with the Ordnance Survey man's need to confront angry farmers at all within a very short time.

These techniques in turn create other problems - not least the fact that anyone will be able to set up as a rival to the Ordnance Survey without having to rely on huge teams of surveyors.

Fortunately, from the Ordnance Survey's point of view, even modern map-making techniques look likely to remain prohibitively expensive. The large-scale street maps (1:125,000 or 50 inches to the mile) used by town planners, rating offices and solicitors engaged in property conveyancing, cover an area sufficiently compact to

Hi-tech help for Britain's surveyors

surveying manpower has seen a 30 per cent decrease over the past seven years, to a present workforce of around 700. In line with the recommendations of the Serpell Report in 1979, therefore, a growing number of surveying contracts are going to the private sector.

But great advances in speed and accuracy are undoubtedly being made with the help of new technology.

"The basic framework for product control - triangulation points forming the skeleton around which the flesh and bones of maps are made - was largely completed by the 1950s," says Mr Wesley.

However, this network of fixed points has gradually been refined and, with the help of American military satellites for instance, has been extended to include the North Sea, where the position of oil rigs and other permanent structures have been used to establish a network of precisely fixed points called NORSNET.

Within this framework of fixed points, detailed information is then collected. Aerial photography is still used to a large extent to provide photographic data.

On the ground, surveyors have come a long way from the basic theodolite, first introduced



The quality of a negative is checked at the Ordnance Survey office (left), while a map of Peckham is updated



mean a probable market of perhaps only half a dozen copies.

If they were sold on a profit-making basis, they would cost between £50 and £60 per sheet, but the government subsidy - which continues because of the importance of these documents - enables the Ordnance Survey to sell them at £13 a time.

The largest part of the Ordnance Survey's resources goes on large-scale mapping, which has been described as "part of the essential infrastructure of a modern state".

But it also does work for other government departments, such as the Ministry of Defence, the Land Registry and the Civil Aviation Authority, as well as producing special maps for

geologists and other scientific purposes.

All these explain the continuing official link between the Ordnance Survey and the Government. It is at the third aspect of the Ordnance Survey's work - "consumer-type" mapping - that Serpell directed its interest.

Here the Ordnance Survey has been diversifying to produce better maps for motorists and other leisure users, as well as linking up with independent publishers to produce school books, road atlases, and guide books. The result is that the Ordnance Survey has been able to cut its calls on government finance from 63 per cent in 1979 to about 50 per cent today.

This figure should improve still further as the Ordnance

Survey moves into the computer age. The biggest development in map-making envisaged in the immediate future is maps in computer-compatible form.

Eventually computers will mean that one can write a programme to pick out bits of mapping data without going to the trouble of actually drawing the map.

Thus one could ask a computer how many miles of road there are within the borders of Brighton, how many miles of railway line in Hampshire, and so on.

Public utilities such as the electricity, gas and water authorities are also demanding these computer-based digital maps. Draughtsmen can make mistakes over the years - hence the

digging-up of our roads in search of "lost" cables or pipes.

Once these cables and pipes have been entered on a digital map, and the computer is recording changes as they are made, the human element and the risk that goes with it are removed.

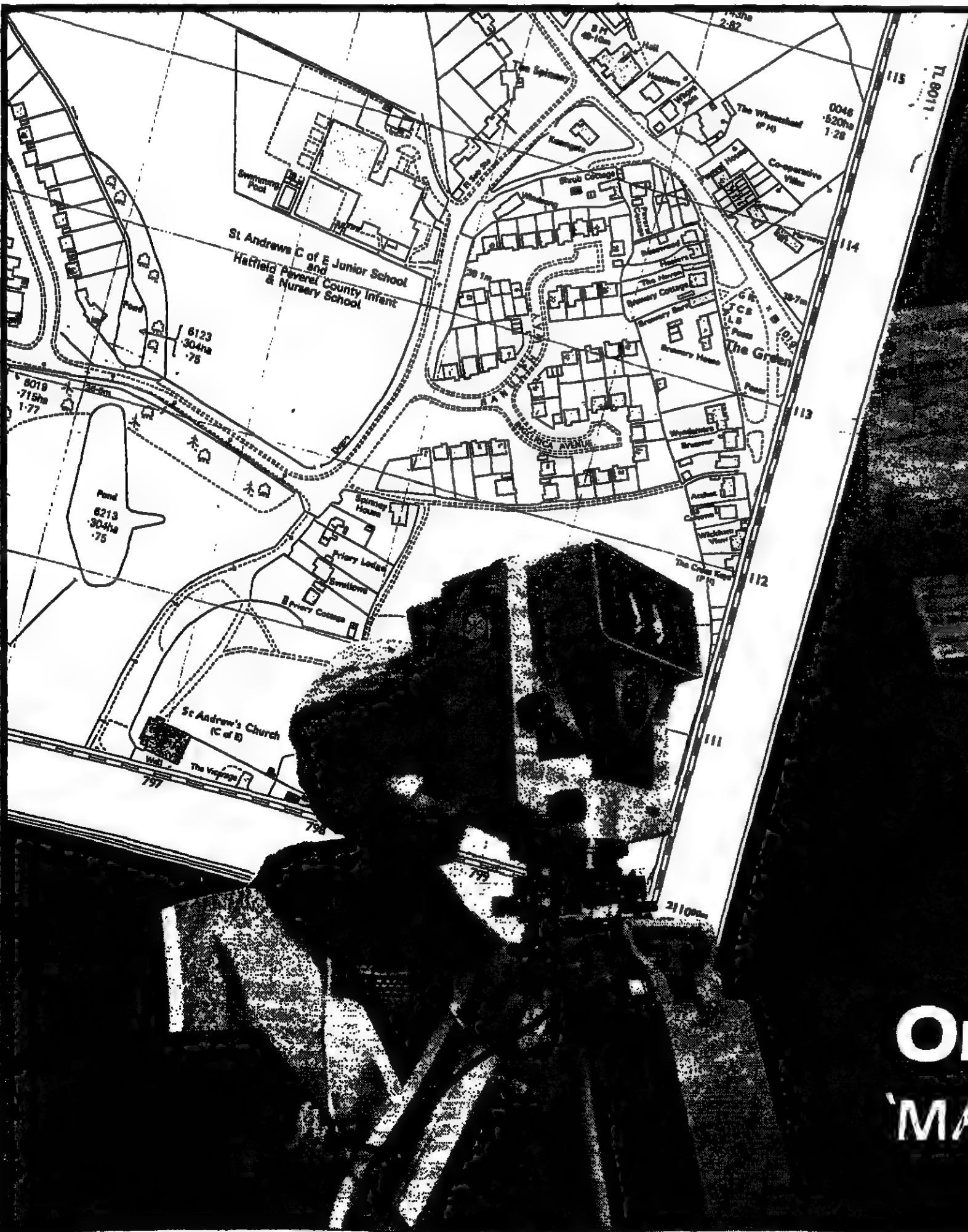
"I see the main challenges in the next 10 years being the taking aboard of the immense potential of the new techniques that are coming in for keeping maps up to date, and making them available to the public in more varied forms," says Mr McMaster. "The main thing is going to be the computer map, on the way, too. Satellites may replace ground surveys, and together with aerial surveys - if the resolution of the images improves sufficiently - this may permit the instant updating of maps. But that is a bigger step than it sounds."

"Then developments have been made in the United States, which enable a person to discover exactly where they are on the face of the globe in terms of latitude and longitude. Ships already use this system but miniaturization will make the system available to everybody. Think what that would mean for the motorist or the walker."

"I think it is all very exciting. There is tremendous potential but there are also tremendous challenges ahead. "It is my hope - indeed, it is my job to see to it - that the Ordnance Survey is well equipped to deal with these challenges."

Christine Toomey

Robin Mead



1985 Ordnance Survey Motoring Atlas

OS

Ordnance Survey

'MAPPING THE NATION'

Digital mapping on a small scale

The groundwork for computerized maps was already being laid in the 1960s when the Ordnance Survey began investigating the feasibility of computerizing all the information needed to produce its vast map collection.

Conversion of its large-scale maps to digital data started in 1973. But with an initial capacity for digitizing just 600 maps a year, it was estimated that the cost of converting the entire series would be around £100 million.

So, it was not until the Government gave the go-ahead for the scheme, and released £1.5 million for digital mapping earlier this year, that work gathered pace.

Nearly one third of the OS workforce of 600 draughtsmen are now engaged in the production of digital data. Twenty-five thousand of the 1:250 and 1:2500 scale maps have already been converted. Production capacity has now risen to 3,000 a year and there are plans to convert the popular 1:625,000 small-scale Routeplanner map this year.

Data is stored on separate magnetic tapes at present, but the OS aims ultimately to create a single data bank. This will allow the instantaneous recall of information at any scale, and in any amount of detail, tailored to the user's need.

The advantages will be enormous, particularly for users of large-scale maps, like the National Joint Utilities Group, which provides such underground services as water mains, sewers, and electronic and telephone cables.

More than two million holes are dug in Britain's roads every year by these services, and errant picks and drills cause an estimated £15 million damage because of a lack of co-ordination.

So, the sort of scheme being pioneered at Dudley, in the West Midlands, providing each utility with a terminal linked to a computer, which can print a map, including pipes and cables, is attracting great interest. It illustrates the sort of flexibility digital maps can offer.

But one of the major problems of the map revolution is how to standardize data transfer systems and data banks to meet different needs.

Data base design has therefore become a major part of OS work and it falls to the Research and Development division to make sure that the data being stored is meeting requirements. As head of R&D, Mr. Sam Siveton explained: "We spend a great deal of time finding out what the customer wants now."

and is going to want in the future."

Questionnaires are sent to government agencies and universities, and seminars are held where users of large-scale maps can make their needs clear. Priority is given to including an area in the data bank where local authorities express particular interest.

Research into digital mapping techniques is also continuing. Ten years on it is still a laborious task. Using the vector system, a draughtsman works over a photographic enlargement of a map with an electronic cursor recording position.

The OS ICL 2966 computer then processes the data. But though it can work out straight and curved lines between two points, everything else, down to the corners of individual buildings, has to be marked by hand. So digitizing a large-scale map can take up to three days.

This process desperately needs to be automated. The OS is looking into the alternative "Raster" system, which automatically scans a map and converts it into a matrix of black and white squares. But this requires considerable computer effort to give the squares "meaning".

Research is contracted to private firms

But once digitized, the cost of producing a map is roughly halved. The process of updating maps can be done quickly with the aid of a computer controlled laser on map editions, such as newly-launched MAPS software developed by Applied Research of Cambridge.

The OS research and development division is supported directly by the Exchequer to the tune of £1.3 million this year. This is justified by the rapid advance of technology mainly in digital mapping, but also in fields related to geodesy, photogrammetry, field survey and remote sensing.

Guided by the Serpell Report in 1979, much research and development work is now contracted out to private firms and the OS collaborates with universities and other consultants to monitor developments.

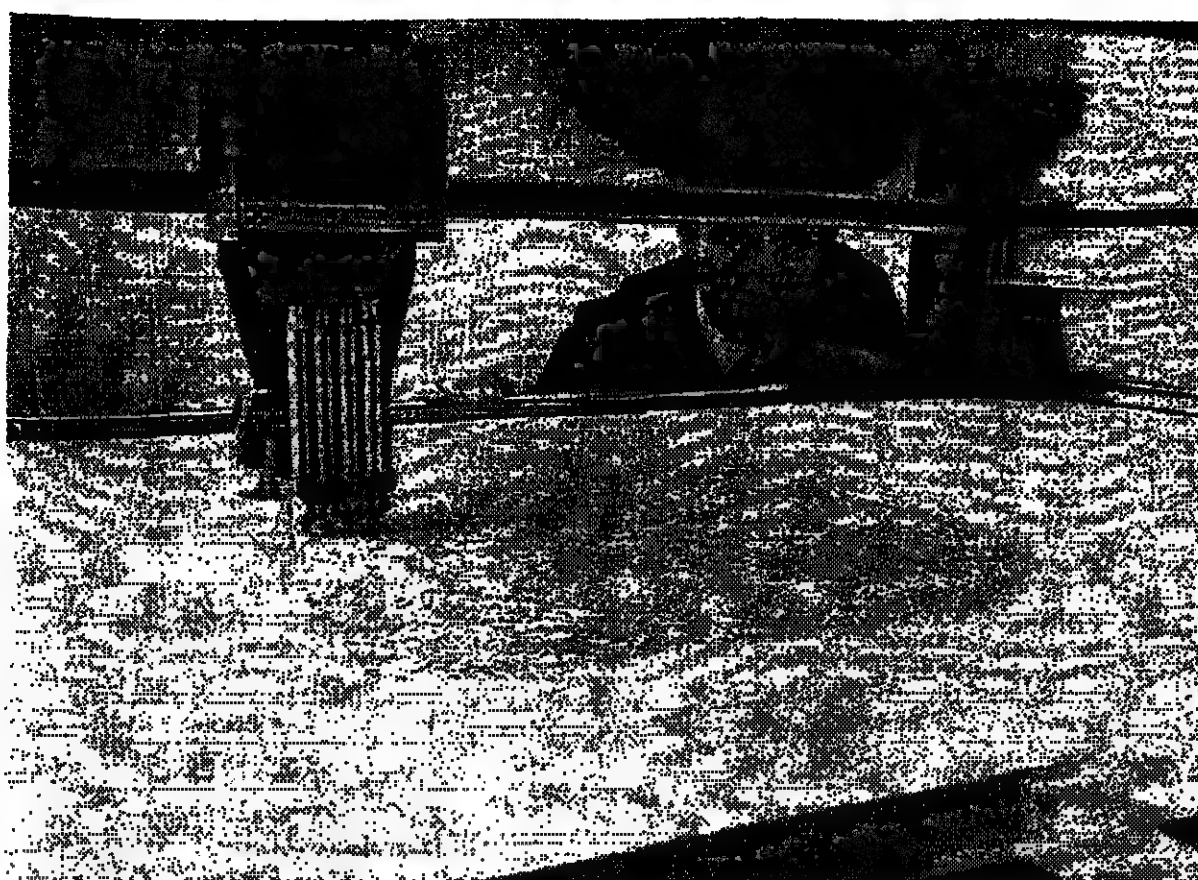
Probably the most exciting developments, however, are in the field of joint projects on new products such as electronic maps.

Other ventures include joint projects with British Telecom producing digital maps to help the installation of cable television, and research into the use of satellite data such as that from the forthcoming French SPOT satellite.

But the venture guaranteed to change the way a future generation will regard maps, is the OS's co-operation on the BBC's Domesday Project.

Thousands of schoolchildren are busy collecting information on the environment, which will be recorded on 20,000 OS maps, placed on video discs, and on September 29, 1986, the 90th anniversary of the Domesday Book, they will be published as a register for the future.

C T



Out in the field: Electronic distance measuring (left) and Doppler observing equipment for precise location

The man who keeps up with the game

"Part of the fascination of this place is that we are supposed to be commercial, but we can't quite be." The speaker is Keith Nolan, director of marketing and sales for the Ordnance Survey, and the man charged with reducing the demands that the OS makes on the exchequer.

Typical of his problem is the 1:250,000 map, or 1:50,000 in OS jargon, series of maps which cover the entire country. "It is a 'core' map, essential to the nation's life, and we are not allowed to stop producing it," explains Mr. Nolan. "But we have also got to make a profit. There are not many publishers who would let themselves get into this situation."

The Ordnance Survey's answer has been to produce the 1:50,000 map as the "Landranger" — the ideal outdoor leisure map, and the sheets covering such popular leisure areas as South-East England, the South West, the Lake District and the Peak District have promptly become best-sellers.

This helps to counter-balance the fact that the Landranger maps, of say, the Outer Hebrides are never going to set the cash tills rattling. "When you get a big contribution with

good countryside around it, such as is the case with Manchester, Birmingham or Leeds, people use a map to get to the countryside. And we encourage that by local television advertising," Mr. Nolan explains.

Similar marketing initiatives have been used with the larger-scale 1:25,000, or 2½ in to the mile, "Pathfinder" maps, on which the Ordnance Survey have changed the traditional map borders so that holiday areas like the Isle of Wight, the New Forest and the North

Road maps create most problems

Yorkshire Moors are covered by a single map. "These maps are essential for people like walkers," explains the Ordnance Survey, "and they are really taking off in sales terms."

This popularity has been enhanced by the addition of tourist information not usually found on Ordnance Survey maps, such as the inclusion of information kiosks or caravan sites which are marked with symbols normally used by the British Tourist Authority and

the English Tourist Board — both bodies with which the OS now co-operates closely.

Such co-operation has led naturally to the production of specialized historic maps (Hadrian's Wall and Londinium are examples), and the ETB's "Maritime England" map which supported one recent tourism project.

The use of Ordnance Survey information by other map-makers and publishing concerns currently earns the OS about £700,000 a year in royalties and copyright fees. "We get a lot of complaints that our copyright fees are too high, but on the other hand the use of our material is actually increasing so we must have the charges nearly right," says Mr. Nolan.

But the OS is equally enthusiastic about joint publishing ventures, in which it provides its maps in conjunction with other people's written material and shares the risk with the publisher. Recent joint ventures have included some with Nicholson (such as the Nicholson/OS Guide to the Humber), Pan, the Automobile Association, and Jarrold.

Road maps are a huge market

but, perhaps surprisingly, these seem to create the most problems. Indeed, the Ordnance Survey has felt it necessary to publish its own book in this field. *The Ordnance Survey Motoring Atlas*. At £3.75, this book contains good quality road maps covering the whole country, and these are updated annually. With sales of more than one million copies in the 18 months since it appeared, the motoring atlas is a distinct success.

The OS could make such a publication even more successful by cutting corners and lowering its prices accordingly. "But we can't produce a very cheap map because that would suggest a drop in our standards," says Mr. Nolan. "Anything we produce must have mapping in it of sufficient quality to protect our name."

Now the marketing department is following the director-general's lead and is looking to the commercial opportunities in such developments as digital mapping, and the ability that this will give map-makers to produce maps which can be called up on a video screen.

RM

Map-plotting (top left) and digital mapping (above)

A key for kilometres

Britain's move to metrication could have caused endless problems to the Ordnance Survey, which for many years had been producing maps with a scale matching inches to miles. But, by a happy chance, the OS had also marked maps like its popular one-inch-to-the-mile series with a metric grid system, so all map references — which are based on kilometre squares — have remained unchanged.

Reconnoitering has been the only real difficulty for the map-

makers, and this task is now almost complete.

Perversely, the nation has stuck to miles as its favoured unit of measurement despite the official changeover to kilometres. So the OS has had to make the best of things by marking its maps with the unintelligible (to the layman) figures 1:10,000, 1:50,000 and so on.

Here is a key to the scales now used by the Ordnance Survey, and what they mean in practical terms:

Official scale	Actual scale (approx.)	What it is used for
1:1,250	50m to one mile	Detailed town planning, rating, conveyancing
1:2,500	25m to one mile	Town planning, utilities
1:10,000	6in to one mile	Town planning, local maps
1:25,000	2½ in to one mile	Outdoor leisure (Marketed as "Pathfinder")
1:50,000	1½ in to one mile	Motoring, touring (Marketed as "Landranger")
1:250,000	4 miles to one inch	Route planning (Marketed as "Routemaster")
1:625,000	10 miles to one inch	Route planning (2 sheets cover entire country)

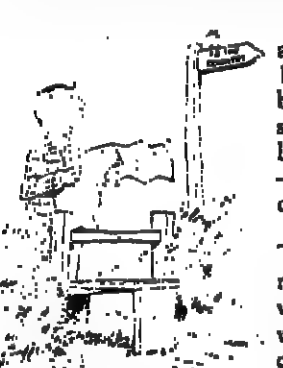
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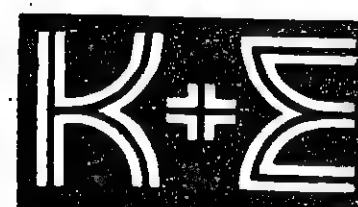
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Pre-merger financing is not a significant determinant of the probability of a firm's going public. The results suggest that the probability of a firm's going public is not significantly affected by the amount of pre-merger financing. The results also suggest that the probability of a firm's going public is not significantly affected by the amount of pre-merger financing. The results also suggest that the probability of a firm's going public is not significantly affected by the amount of pre-merger financing. No significant

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

British Gas puts heat on gilt-edged market

The credibility of monetarism as the principal practical instrument of Government economic policy has begun to wear embarrassingly thin. Competing schools of economists can be relied on to tear violently at the fading fabric but as far as the hard market men are concerned, their eyes are trained on the April Public Sector Borrowing Requirement figure, and Retail Price Index, to be released to an apprehensive City tomorrow week.

If in the wake of this week's appalling money supply figures, the PSBR is grossly swollen and the rate of inflation rises above seven per cent, as some fear it will, then storm comes will be hoisted in the gilt-edged market. If there is a rush for cover, can the equity market remain unconcerned?

The gilt-edged market is in an unusually sensitive state because prices are too high and yields too low (about 11 per cent on long dated stocks, 11½ per cent plus on shorts) in relation to 12½-12¾ per cent bank base rates. Moreover, there is an incipient belief that the Government and Bank of England would like to see the market lower as part of the long-range preparation for floating British Gas. Arguably it is much too soon to be managing a fall in the market, as on the most optimistic view British Gas is unlikely to be ready for sale until the middle of 1986.

Whether the thought is father to the wish or not, it may take only a few more statistics like Tuesday's monetary aggregates to deflate the prevailing mood of excessive optimism in the gilt-edged market. A combination of assiduous overseas buying and a keen expectation of lower interest rates is responsible. Yet the expressed official view is that the high interest regime is with us for the foreseeable future. Still higher interest rates in the face of deteriorating money supply and borrowing figures would presumably drive the message home.

Lower markets and a feeling of "something to go for" will probably be necessary to sell up to £9 billion of British Gas stock. The operation is comparable with the sale of British Telecom and the Treasury and its band of professional marketers will be out to create the same atmosphere of ebullience and eager anticipation that did so much for British Telecom. As with BT, the authorities will have in mind the broad market levels at which they would want to launch British Gas. This crucial aspect of marketing strategy begins with the gilt-edged market. The implications for interest rates and the monetary aggregates in the coming months are profound.

King sets sights on sale within 12 months

Lord King is as keen as ever not to be left behind in the privatization stakes. With the Treasury having already lined up British Aerospace, the second call on British Telecom and the remaining chunk of Britoil for this year's asset sale programme, the British Airways board is now pinning its sights on next spring as the target for BA's delayed flotation. Lord King has no desire to see his triumphal return to the private sector overshadowed by the less glamorous but fiendishly effective, cash-generating British Gas.

BA appears finally to have whipped all the Laker case defendants into line behind its terms: if those are accepted, the legal obstacle which has so far prevented BA's coming to the market will be removed. But even if the settlement is agreed, it will need at least two months to tie up the legal ends, while another three months will be required to mount a presale marketing campaign.

Balance sheet differences between BA and the Treasury are no nearer resolution and they have been supplemented in the last few weeks by additional arguments over the scale and timing of BA's future capital spending plans. One way and another, the flotation is still some way away, even on the most favourable assumptions.

Yesterday's results show that British Airways is having to fight much harder to maintain the dramatic profits recovery of the last three years. Competition has begun to squeeze margins. Thus while traffic volume was up over the year by 12 per cent, profits before-tax and interest charges were up by only £19 million to £315 million.

Load factors were up from 64.1 per cent to 68.5 per cent, in the year (and reached a highly creditable 72.5 per cent in March), but yields per passenger kilometre were unchanged. BA is beginning to reach the maximum load factors it can squeeze out of its existing fleet capacity, and cannot delay replacing its 15-year-old 747s for much longer.

Although BA charged currency losses of £24 million last year, the effect of the dollar's strength was broadly neutral on its operating performance; higher sterling sales revenues were offset by higher fuel charges and other overseas costs.

BA continues to generate cash at a furious pace (£470 million including asset sale proceeds last year), and has been able to cut its debt to £650 million, against shareholders' funds of £319 million. Another £150 million could be taken off the debt mountain this year, despite an increase in capital expenditure from £100 million to around £200 million.

As the Treasury has already noticed, BA is getting its gearing down to manageable and marketable proportions off its own bat: so the Government is unlikely to be too generous when it comes to agreeing the balance sheet for flotation.

Green belt dilemma for homes policy

Britain's big housebuilders are presenting Mrs Thatcher with an awful dilemma. They want to build more than 5,000 new homes and provide most of the costly infrastructure in what would amount to a private enterprise new town in Essex. But they want to site it on green belt land.

The planning application for the 760-acre Tillingham Hall new town was only submitted yesterday and already the local Thurrock Council has declared itself against the scheme. In the end, the Government will have to decide whether this sort of organized intrusion into open spaces is preferable to the piece-meal sacrifice of countryside which is the current solution to housing problems in the south-east.

Nine leading housebuilders are certain that it is and they have joined together as Consortium Developments to pursue the project. That rivals such as Wimpey, Barratt, Bovis and Tarmac should co-operate on this scale is in itself remarkable, but they believe it is the only way that they can get their vital raw material - housing land.

The company claims that demand for private housing is in danger of outstripping supply in the south-east by as much as 250,000 homes by 1991. Local planners are simply not allocating the land on which those homes could be built. Inevitably, what land is available becomes increasingly expensive and it can now account for up to 40 per cent of the price of a home.

By joining forces to buy in bulk, the Consortium builders believe that they can provide plenty of parks and pretty landscaping throw in the sewers and the school buildings and still get their housing land at roughly market price. If they can get planning permission.

Consortium Developments' executive director, Andy Bennett, is hoping that the Government will call in his proposals sooner rather than as late as the interminable planning process might allow. The companies behind him are prepared to put up to £500 million into Tillingham Hall and they want to get moving. A further two planning applications for similar schemes could be submitted within a year.

Each new town means around 10,000 new home-owners and up to 1,250 new jobs each year for 10 years. That is a great deal to be outweighed by the advantages of an over-extended green belt.

Economists attack Thatcher's 'clumsy' economic policy

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Government's conduct of economic policy is sharply criticized in a new economic review launched yesterday. The first *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* describes the Government's efforts during the past six years as "clumsy".

The medium-term financial strategy is a "poor basis for policy" and badly designed to cope with the realities of the economy.

The attack, coming the day after official figures showing an April rise in money supply of 2½.3 per cent, catches the authorities at a sensitive time.

The Oxford criticism examines the implementation of policy and finds it wanting. Mr Christopher Allsopp, the review's editor, says in his overall assessment that policy at present is "a combination of inappropriate targets, fudged figures, and inapplicable rhetoric".

Professor David Laidler, a prominent British monetarist, says that policy has not been an unqualified failure. However, he says that none of the monetarists who applauded Mrs Thatcher's introduction of a monetary strategy "expected the deep and prolonged depression that ensued".

This, Professor Laidler says, was due to mistakes in the interpretation of monetary conditions, and over-reliance on the performance of M3.

"Every other indicator, interest rates, the exchange rate, and the growth rates of the narrower aggregates, were signalling that it (monetary policy) was already too tight, but the authorities were slow to read their message and continued to tighten policy until the damage was done."

Broadly, the Oxford economists attack policy on three grounds. The first is the medium-term financial strategy.

Mr Allsopp, formerly head of economic prospects at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and now at New College, says: "The MTFS has led to serious errors in the past. Its rigid framework is destabilizing and the Government has found itself boxed in by expectations engendered by the policy itself."

The second criticism is on the choice of sterling M3 as a target monetary aggregate. The authors say sterling M3 is hard to control.

Finally, fiscal policy has been "uniquely tight" in Britain, the authors say. More importantly, says Professor Laidler, fiscal policy has been subordinated to its role in the achievement of monetary targets.

A forecast, prepared by Mr John Walker and Mr Glenn Davies, accompanies the policy critique. It suggests that the economy will slow to 1.8 per cent growth next year, after 2.9 per cent this year.

Problems in controlling money supply will continue. Short-term interest rates are forecast to remain in double figures until the end of 1986.

The review, which will be published quarterly, is published by the Oxford University Press (£45 annually for institutions, £22.50 individuals).

Rebels hold back plan to fight SE election

By Jeremy Warner

Opponents of constitutional changes being planned by the Stock Exchange are considering whether to capitalize on any success they might have in defeating the proposals by fielding a full contingent of candidates for the forthcoming Stock Exchange Council elections on June 20.

A seven-man steering committee of brokers opposed to key aspects of the proposals met yesterday to discuss tactics ahead of a meeting of the market's 4,500 members on June 4 to vote on the proposals. The committee considered a draft letter which contains an appeal to stockbroking firms for volunteers to contest the 12 council places that are up for reelection this year.

However, it decided against sending out the letter before receiving details of the concessions that Sir Nicholas Goodison, the stock exchange chairman, is expected to propose in a circular to members shortly. These concessions include capping the £2,000 ceiling put on the value of shares in the Stock Exchange and allowing them to find their own market value.

Many members of the exchange thought the £2,000 limit an inadequate value for their shares but it is still uncertain whether the concession will be sufficient to defuse opposition to the proposals. One opponent described it as "too little too late."

A disproportionately large number of the Stock Exchange Council's hierarchy, including the current deputy chairman, Mr Patrick Milford-Slade, and the deputy chairman-elect, Mr Richard Lawson, are up for reelection this year and their displacement would be regarded with grave concern by those attempting to push through the changes.

Barkers scheme launches new Fraser strategy

By Judith Huntley

House of Fraser's £45 million redevelopment of its department store in Kensington High Street, London, is part of the company's strategy to build up a real estate portfolio. As Mr Ernest Sharp, a director of House of Fraser, says: "Property is a major leg of the business."

The decision to redevelop Barkers, with 600,000 sq ft of space, is part of House of Fraser's continuing review of its stores. The scheme will have 178,000 sq ft of offices with a 150,000 sq ft department store and an overall value of £70 million.

The company has designed the project so that separate parts can be sold on the investment market. It might consider a sale and leaseback on the store itself but that possibility is not top of its options' list at the moment.

House of Fraser is lightly geared for a company with so much property so that continuing redevelopment and refurbishment presents no financial problems for it.

Commercial property, page 24

BA profits soar to record £202m

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

British Airways, which announced another year of record profits yesterday, still hopes to be sold to the private sector by the end of this financial year, according to the chairman, Lord King.

It is confident that the £1 billion (£812 million) Laker suit in the United States, which prevented the airline being floated on the stock market earlier this year, will be resolved soon.

Announcing the 1984-85 results, Lord King said that the 11 airlines which are defying the anti-trust suit brought by the Laker liquidator had "more or less" agreed on terms for an out-of-court settlement. BA's lawyers were applying yesterday to the judge in the case for a further time extension to try to ratify the settlement.

Even if the settlement is agreed, it will probably take at least another two months for the legal proceedings to be wound up. Mr Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive, said: "The airline still believes that it could be ready for a stock market flotation in the early spring of next year."

In 1984-85, BA made a pre-tax profit of £202 million, up from the previous year's comparable profit of £185 million. Under its profit-sharing scheme, the airline's 36,000 employees will receive an



Lord King: Strong forward bookings

average bonus of slightly over three weeks' pay, totalling £23 million in all.

Lord King said that the improved profits had been made despite intense competition from other international airlines. BA carried 12 per cent more passenger traffic than in 1983-84.

"Prospects for the current year are encouraging with strong forward bookings", Lord King said.

BA is at odds with the Government, however, over its ambitious plans to replace aircraft. The airline wants to spend up to £2 billion by the early 1990s on replacements for its 16 Boeing 747s, most of which are 15 years old.

Government officials are apparently keen that BA's capital spending be held back until after flotation.

Three-year price low for N Sea

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Spot prices for North Sea oil dropped below \$26 a barrel yesterday for their lowest level for three years, amid fears of a collapse in world oil prices.

Those fears have prompted the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to suggest official discussions between Opec and Britain and Norway to help to control oil output.

Falling prices could force Opec to bring forward its next scheduled full ministerial meeting from July. It has been warned by the International Energy Agency that it must keep strictly to its production quotas if a dramatic slump in prices is to be averted.

The Algerian Energy Minister, Mr Belbacem Nabi, said yesterday that while Opec production was being cut North Sea output continued to rise. Preliminary contact had already been established with Britain, but Opec now wanted to make them more official.

On the spot markets, North Sea crude prices dropped to as low as \$25.85 for June and July deliveries, compared with an overnight low of \$26.20. The fall is the result of statistics from the United States showing that stocks there have built up over the past months because of low consumer demand.

The Soviet Union has cut its oil price for contract customers by \$1 to \$27.

Hanson in store deal

Mr Malcolm Horsman's Pennine Resources is buying a chain of 19 stores in the United States from Hanson Trust in a £1.5 million deal that will give Hanson a 15 per cent stake in the company.

Hanson normally takes cash for businesses it is disposing of but this time is keeping the shareholding it receives in exchange.

Mr Horsman bought a 31 per cent stake in Pennine, a Luxembourg listed company, two years ago.

Hanson's Talbott Group of retail stores, mainly in Pennsylvania, is Pennine's second acquisition in six months. Last October it paid £3.6 million for Dutchmaid which manufactures and sells ladies and children's clothing in America.

Mr Ronald Lyon

Yesterday's report of the sale of the Green Giant site mistakenly referred to Mr Lyon's bankruptcy when, in fact, Mr Lyon has never been personally bankrupt. We apologize for any embarrassment caused by this error.

Philips rise

Philips, the Dutch electronics group, has increased pre-tax income for the first quarter this year to Fl 525 million (£119 million) (Fl 503 million) but net income fell to Fl 260 million (Fl 282 million). Net sales rose to Fl 13,678 million (Fl 12,029 million).

Tempus, page 23

Costain booms

Costain increased profits in 1984 from £46.4 million to £54.3 million, and the group plans to pay a final dividend of 9p, making 15p (13.5p) for the year.

Tempus, page 23

Ferries lower

European Ferries, the Townsend-Thorsen shipping group, yesterday announced pre-tax profits of £44.7 million for 1984 against £45.4 million the previous year. The final dividend is 3.2p, making a total of 4.3p net against 3.8p.

Tempus, page 23

Midland boost

The perpetual floating rate note launched this week by Midland Bank to boost its capital ratios has been increased from \$500 million to \$750 million because of strong demand. The issue, arranged by Samuel Montagu, is similar to last week's \$750 million floater from Lloyds Bank although the front-end fees are lower for Lloyds.

Should your business micro software offer a marriage of convenience or a Perfect match?

Most of us by now appreciate the ways in which a personal computer can help business. Word processing, forecasting and calculation, data storage and retrieval, and interactive data communications all become simpler and more efficient.

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Until now the choice of business microcomputer software has been a compromise. A marriage of convenience.

Either programs were simplistic and only performed basic tasks, or there were complicated, all encompassing packages that gave you everything you needed and more. Often much more, at a price you didn't want to pay.

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Perfect II is a fully integrated suite of software with programs giving enough power to cover all your business requirements, but offering the flexibility of single units. So starting with the most appropriate program for your major requirement you can develop a relationship with Perfect II, and then build up your software library in a series of steps introducing further programs only when you need to.

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Lloyd's may win Chinese insurance

By Richard Thomson

Lloyd's of London, the international insurance market, could increase its marine underwriting business as a result of a two-week visit by a delegation to China.

The delegation, composed of underwriters and brokers and led by Lloyd's chairman, Mr Peter Miller, went at the invitation of the People's Insurance Company of China.

The delegation agreed with PICC over the treatment of war-risk insurance for ships and cargo. If Lloyd's underwriters accept the agreement Lloyd's could take on about a third of China's shipping reinsurance. At present, none of this comes to Lloyd's.

Lloyd's hope for longer-term benefits from closer contact with China. The delegation talked to western countries involved in industrial joint venture projects in the People's Republic and sharing the insurance risks with PICC. Increasing amounts of reinsurance business from PICC are also anticipated as the Chinese insurance industry expands over 20 years.

Loans for Ashanti gold

Ghana's return to the international economic fold was confirmed yesterday when loan agreements totalling £26.2 million and \$45 million (£37.5 million) for AshantiGoldfields were signed in Accra, writes Michael Prest.

The loans are part of a \$161

million (£134.1 million) five-year rehabilitation programme for the biggest underground gold mine outside South Africa and the Soviet Union. It is intended to raise Ashanti's output from 250,000 ounces to 400,000 ounces of gold a year.

Commercial property, page 24

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	988.5 (+2.7)	WIMBORNE		London:	
FT-A All Share	625.86 (+0.50)	Grand Central Inv	14 +3	\$ £1.2047 (-0.0133)	
FT Govt Securities	80.08 (-0.48)	John Carr (Doncaster)	85 +15	DM 3.8580 (-0.0030)	
FT-SE 100	1307.9 (+2.4)	Barr & Wallace Am	115 +12	Sfr 3.2390 (-0.0065)	
Bergains	24,319	Metal Sciences	11 +1	FFr 11.7440 (-0.0160)	
Dataseam USM	112.73 (-0.26)	Barr & Wallace Am "A"	102 +9	Yen 325.20 (-2.85)	
New York		Monument Oil & Gas	28 +2	Index 77.5 (+0.3)	
Dow Jones	1250.21 (-2.54)	Berkley Exp	140 +12	New York:	
Nikkei Dow	12,521.20 (+14.90)	Suffolk Spinn	35 +3	\$ 21.2065	
Hong Kong:		Hillards	398 +28	DM 3.1815	
Hang Seng	1621.45 (+28.19)	Valin Pollen	590 +50	\$ Index 149.0 (+0.2)	
Amsterdam:	211.9 (-0.1)	Amvil Petroleum	53 +7	ECU 20.590426	
Sydney: AO	889.8 (+10.0)	Reliant Motor	50 +3	SOR 20.813673	
Frankfurt:		Burmah Oil	253 +12		
Commerzbank	1240.4 (-1.4)	Coin Industries	43 +2		
Brussels:		Pentland Ind	75 +38		
General:	196.17 (-4.43)	A Karasaw	325 +15		
Parla: CAC	217.3 (unchanged)				
Zurich:					
SKA General	349.00 (+0.30)				
GOLD		FALLS:		INTEREST RATES	
London fixings:		Sunlight Elect	8 -1	London:	
Am \$313.35pm-\$312.85		Burnet & Hallam	40 -5	Bank Base: 12½-12¾	
close \$313.25-\$313.75	(255.9)	Accom Computers	18 -2	3-month Interbank 12½-12¾	
		Markfresh	73 -8	3-month ex-bank 12½-12¾	
		Bolton Textile	20 -2	buying rate:	
New York:		Forward Tech	33 -3	US:	
Comex \$313.25				Prime Rate 10.50	

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Broker's optimism about Burmah earnings sends shares soaring

Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Burmah Oil jumped back into the market spotlight yesterday as a bullish commentary from James Capel, the broker, brought buyers back to the shares.

On Tuesday night the share price showed signs of a strong forward move and by Wednesday morning the jobbers were looking short of stock. A further gain of 12p to 253p was soon registered.

Capel's analyst, Mr Malcolm Market gamblers are looking to Oliver Prospecting and Mining, the Dublin-listed minerals company, for a possible winner. The company has a share in a well being drilled in Dubai, and results are due in the next month. The well is reckoned to be only two miles from a high-producing onshore field, giving Oliver's shareholders every chance of striking it rich. Yesterday the shares stood at 55p.

Graham-Wood has been impressed by a recent talk with Burmah management and now expects the oil and industry group to show net income of £50 million this year, against a total of £40.7 million in 1984. He suggests a figure of £60 million is achievable for 1986.

His optimism also extends to 1985 dividends, where he expects a payout of 12.25p, against 10.75p previously, making a 23 per cent increase at the net level. That puts Burmah shares on a prospective yield of 7 per cent, and a p/e ratio of 7.4.

Mr Graham-Wood says: "Burmah still has some rationalization to do, but it has done a lot over the past year or so. The 'horror' stories so long associated with Burmah look to be part of the past."

Quinton Hazell, the Midlands car accessories company, and the Bahamas transshipment terminal still pose problems, but the former at least is reckoned to be near a sell-off.

"We are buyers of the shares up to 300p", adds Mr Graham-Wood, and it is likely other broking firms will quickly be joining his bullish stance. The company is doing the rounds of City firms and institutions, and also has a visit to Scottish

investors planned for next week.

The Capel view disregards any of the takeover talk which has surrounded Burmah for so long. The shares are worth 300p on fundamentals, the broker believes.

Nevertheless, bid rumours refuse to leave the shares, and were growing loud again yesterday. Mr Saul Steinberg, the controversial American entrepreneur, who Reliance Financial Services recently took a 5.5 per cent stake in, was reputed to be buying Burmah stock. He is reckoned to be gambling on a British bid for Burmah soon.

Heron Group, which has plenty of US connections, has long been favourite to put in an offer. But Heron would now have to pay well over 300p for Burmah, and still take on that loss-making Bahamian terminal, from which there appears to be no escape.

Grand Metropolitan the betting to brewing group, was another leader in receipt of favourable comment. The shares rose 2p to 290p, as Fielding, Newson-Smith, the broker, sent out a buy recommendation.

The analysts Mr Neil Scourie, Mr Tom Corran and Mr Peter Hillier say the group's fortunes are improving and the market's view of the shares "has become myopically short term and ignores both the potential and the underlying momentum of most of the divisions".

Of the shares, which touched 360p last year, have suffered because last year's results failed to come up to expectations. The group was hit particularly hard by the price "war" which has broken out in the American unbranded cigarette market.

The Fielding team believes

half-year profits, due next week, will be down to £125 million against £147 million. For the full year it expects £330 million which would compare with £334.3 million. But for the 1985-86 year the broker shoots for £385 million, with the group thereafter capable of above average growth.

Equities failed to hold their best levels, although a suggestion of institutional demand kept prices firm.

At the close the FT30 share index was 2.7 points higher at 988.5 points and the FT-SE share index finished 2.4 points better at 1,307.9 points.

Although equities quickly shrugged off the shock of the poor April money supply figures, government stocks remained depressed, suffering falls of up to 1.5p.

Among blue chips, Imperial Chemical Industries made progress and British Telecom, helped by strong buying appar-

Sangers, which runs the American Pavilion cosmetics business, has failed to hold its 80p peak. It shed a few more coppers yesterday to close at 70p. The shares, selling at 7.2 times prospective earnings, look cheap in relation to other US cosmetic companies. Capacity is being trebled and Sangers will soon change its name to Pavilion to reflect its US connections.

ently from one source, touched another new peak of 153p, up 2 1/2p.

British Aerospace held at 405p, in the presently firm market atmosphere and with the deluge of favourable broker comment, the Government share sale is expected to be a resounding success with fore-

cast stretching to an oversubscription of up to 12 times.

Vickers continued to draw support from the arrival of Mr Steinberg. The shares gained a further 12p to a 306p peak. Bowater rose 9p to 281p on Hanson Trust bid hopes.

Hillards, the supermarket chain, was the latest high street name to come in for takeover attention. Keen buying sent the shares up 38p at one time. They closed at 398p up 28p. Dee Corporation and Argyl Group were the clear favourites bid.

Pentland Industries continued to reflect quite plans for its US offshoot, gaining 35p to 755p. Newcomers American Electronic Components traded up to 24 1/2p (against 20p subscription level) and Claydon Properties reached 173p, against an offer price of 163p.

The analysts' debate over Reckitt & Colman and its £165 million purchase of the Airwick Group continued apace with W. Greenwell, the broker, joining the bull faction.

Mr Ian White, the analyst, has cut his current year forecast by £3.5 million to £124 million and is going for £153 million for next year. He thinks the shares are a buy.

Reckitt, he feels, is in a better position to bring improved returns from Airwick than many realize and should achieve quick savings on sales commissions and central administration costs.

The broking community seems fairly evenly divided over Reckitt with two firms, James Capel and Hoare Govett, taking cautious views last week, but de Zoete & Bevan adopting a more bullish stance. Reckitt shares gained 10p to 308p.

Ward White Group, the shoemaker and retailer, slipped 2p to 378p. The company's American associate, Wiener Enterprises, a clothing and shoe chain group based at Harahan, Louisiana, will be listed on the American Stock Exchange from today. WWG has 44.7 per cent of Wiener.

John Carr (Doncaster), the joinery manufacturer, gained 15p to 86p as the company disclosed it had received a takeover approach. Rugby Portland Cement is the market favourite to bid. The Carr announcement followed a firm

share performance on Tuesday.

Shares in Marheath Securities, the property company, dropped 8p to 73p as one seller stepped into the market. The shares have suffered in the past two months from news that property sales and lettings have not gone as planned, leaving the group looking at a full-year loss.

Results, much-delayed, are due next Tuesday, but shareholders should find the divi-

Food sector analysts are getting ready for two visits to the US next week, one with Booker McConnell and another with Rowntree Macintosh. Booker will show the City men its turkey breeding business, while Rowntree will display Tom's Foods. Investors can expect to see some reaction to these tours in the respective share prices, which were 256p, down 2p, for Booker and 421p, up 1p for Rowntree.

dend to their liking. Despite the problems, Marheath has said there will be no reduction on 1984's 9.75p net total.

Brammer, the ball-bearings to machine tool business, continues to attract stock market interest. Though chances of a bid for the company appear to have waned, Brammer has pulled round its profits and growth record and achieved a long-awaited rating. Yesterday buyers were still apparent, and the share price rose 9p to 321p.

Debenhams, which releases figures today, reached yet another peak, up 6p to 291p, as takeover speculators banked on the results provoking a bid move.

Beers were mixed. Mansfield Brewery fell 15p to 399p on worries that it is stretching itself too tightly in its £42 million takeover of North Country Breweries.

Valia Pollen, the public relations group, rose 50p to 590p on its 81 per cent profit gain. Miles 33 also rose on profit figures - a 50 per cent advance producing a 10p gain to 360p.

Woodhouse and Risson, the forgers, rose 1p to 304p as the Virral Group topped up with a 7.7 per cent sharehold-

US slowdown casts its shadow over Philips

Hints which Philips has been dropping in recent weeks about the impact of the slowdown in the US economy were well-founded. Although the company did not go into unpleasant details, it was clear that the first-quarter figures were substantially restricted by poor American performance.

Net income fell to Fl 260 million (£59 million) from Fl 283 million and the fall in US profits was an important factor along with depressed results from the Grundig associate.

The main problems came from integrated circuits in the US. In the first half of 1984 sales were increasing at an astonishing rate of 70 per cent. It could not last and at the turn of the year demand dropped sharply as companies began reducing the stockpiles which had been built up.

Having taken on extra staff to cope with this demand in 1984 Philips had to reduce the workforce which can have done the overhead structure no good at all.

It was fortuitous then, that when the US business was in decline, Philips' European operations began to pick up. They have been overshadowed by the ill-fated US activities for some time and although there are still problems, notably in the consumer electronics and domestic appliance divisions, the balance picture is looking much brighter.

The company must be particularly pleased with the continued growth of video cassette recorder sales which have been given a new lease of life since the VHS models were added to the problematic V2000.

Growth in Germany, Scandinavia and Britain led to improved market share but even so the consumer electronics division is only approaching breakeven and a return to profits cannot be expected until 1986 when the extensive rationalization programme has been completed.

There is some consolation with the increasing interest in compact disc players but the product is still only its infancy.

Philips concedes that the ultimate outcome for 1985 will be dictated by the performance in the US. A sales growth of 7

per cent is anticipated in the year but a further substantial slowdown in the US economy might make this a difficult target to achieve.

Costain

Terrell Wyatt, chairman of Costain, the new-look construction group, trailed his coat a little in front of the analysts yesterday. The group, he suggested diffidently, might be prepared to contemplate a more generous dividend policy this year, instead of small regular increases, because profits might be quite good.

No big deal in that, growled the traders, forgetting that Costain's traditional reticence makes the treasury sound positively explicit. In other words, Costain looks to have completed successfully its transition from Middle East construction concern with a volatile earnings record into a well-balanced construction conglomerate.

Thus the wildly optimistic - for Costain - forecasts that the lift-off in 1984 from the near-£50 million profits plateau could well see further progress in 1985. By last night, the analysts were scratching in more gains to about £60 million pretax. Not surprisingly, the shares improved by 14p to 390p.

The divisional composition of Costain appears to have been put together carefully. Contracting returns, at £26 million, were about half group profits last year. Mining (12 million); housing (£4.7 million); and property (£11.3 million) made up the balance.

On one reading, the group is capable of catering for the impact of both left and right wing political biases on domestic credit expansion, through the competing and housing divisions. Alternatively, all four divisions are neatly positioned at key points in the general output cycle, so that quality cash flows should be more or less guaranteed.

The profit of such planning, as they say, lies in the gearing. Here, Costain has a lot to boast about. Debt last year rose from £83.5 million to £141.6 million, reflecting the heavy acquisition spree, but cash balances jumped by nearly £30

million to £130 million. Gearing is negligible and a fair chunk of it funded long term.

Costain claims to be pushing ahead fast on its housing side and in mining, while the group had high hopes of exploiting its new Chinese connections. With the company in such an evolutionary mode, the shares are worth holding.

European Ferries

Last year was one of transition for European Ferries, and the subdued reaction to yesterday's annual results suggest that the fruits of reorganization will probably not show through until next year.

At the half-way stage the verdict of this column was that the company would be unable to deliver "anything more than the pedestrian" for the full year. The result is £44.7 million against £45.4 million, a vindication of that prognosis.

The figures have been restated to take account of the merger last September of the holding company and its principal operating subsidiary. The main impact has been on foreign currency translation, in that amounts previously treated as extraordinary items are now taken directly to reserves. Depreciation on the surfaced areas of the group's harbours has been increased to pre-empt provisions for maintenance.

Singer and Friedlander, the merchant bank, was sold to Britannia Arrow during 1984, and in December two freighters were bought for £21 million. Since the year-end the group has acquired the Channel Ferry business of P & O for £12.3 million, and sold the bulk of its property for a 29 per cent stake in Stockley. Work has also commenced on a £45 million scheme to expand Felixstowe dock so that it can take the biggest container ships.

If investors take for granted Euroferries' skill at exploiting the fluctuations of the shipping market, and therefore its ability to use the cash generated from asset sales, then it should be worth buying the shares after the 1985 figures are published. Meanwhile, at 145p, unchanged yesterday, the shares yield a comfortable 5 per cent.

Traded option highlights

BTR formed a late feature in the traded options market yesterday, with a total of 400 September 650 puts being traded out of a total BTR volume of just 583.


Quite why this contract was so popular was not obvious, but market men suggested that investors were beginning to take up positions ahead of next

week's one-for-one share split in the main stock.

Elsewhere on the traded options floor, volume reached just 6,064 contracts traded, with the stock market index option attracting attention. Investors traded 1,078 contracts, of which 753 were puts.

The gilt option also achieved a high volume - 713 contracts

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Federative Republic of Brazil

8 1/4% External Bonds Due December 1, 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of the Federative Republic of Brazil, that on June 1, 1985, \$1,233,000 principal amount of its 8 1/4% External Bonds will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of December 1, 1972. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

Coupons Bonds to be redeemed in whole:									
M 68	1471	5230	8448	8786	12812	15837	20525	23580	28202
72	1477	5383	8462	8911	12817	16281	20530	23586	28205
233	1482	5505	8483	9117	12831	16284	20533	23589	28209
309	1487	5508	8488	10375	12834	16289	20540	23595	28213
516	1493	5518	8493	11425	12838	16294	20543	23599	28216
322	1499	5519	8499	11437	12854	16301	20552	23604	28220
382	1503	5523	8504	11446	12858	16306	20562	23610	28224
490	1505	5531	8513	11449	12864	16314	20565	23614	28227
934	1561	5535	8518	11454	12879	16318	20567	23618	28231
839	1555	5536	8522	11462	12891	16321	20574	23622	28234
954	1562	5581	8527	11465	12898	16324	20577	23628	28239
962	1568	5789	8586	11471	13058	16361	20581	23631	28244
957	1572	5874	8655	11474	13063	16364	20587	23637	28245
974	1595	5878	8686	11482	13098	16368	20590	23642	28248
977	2047	5981	8695	11550	13070	16373	20593	23645	28251
982	2048	5988	8746	11560	13075	16377	20599	23650	28256
988	2121	5991	8760	12161	13322	16383	20603	23656	28263
990	2128	6001	8753	12165	13319	16387	20607	23660	28267
994	2133	6107	8725	12181	13323	16392	20610	23663	28273
1019	3398	6172	8801	12745	13529	16408	20614	23669	28279
1056	2145	6118	8701	12315	13335	16402	20608	23674	28281
1058	2174	6129	8705	12317	13339	16406	20608	23678	28286
1064	2481	6134	8710	12321	13376	16410	20612	23682	28286
1071	2659	6138	8715	12332	13378	16416	20618	23687	28290
1076	2671	6158	8732	12331	13373	16414	20614	23684	28287
1078	2681	6165	8731	12355	13318	16474	20459	23696	28311
1084	2686	6169	8744	12355	13322	16491	20464	23700	28316
1104	2710	6191	8745	12369	13326	16496	20467	23704	28324
1107	2721	6208	8749	12370	13328	16498	20469	23706	28326
1123	2734	6208	8777	12372	13322	16503	20476	23716	28338
1130	2739	6293	8782	12370	14095	16626	20483	23720	28341
1138	2749	6300	8797	12373	14100	16629	20484	23730	28352
1148	2756	6334	8797	12376	14112	16635	20488	23735	28363
1173	2763	6338	8801	12378	14109	16645	20494	23738	28372
1181	2767	6342	8831	12372	14383	16646	20485	23742	28375
1185	3344	6362	8838	12371	14555	16656	20499	23746	28388
1204	3348	6365	8823	12377	14884	16684	20501	23750	28399
1212	3387	6369	8823	12743	14887	16689	20503	23753	28403
1219	3398	6372	8801	12745	14898	16694	20506	23756	28406
1224	4278	6375	8813	12749	14895	16694	20506	23756	28406
1229	4447	6381	8816	12753	14837	16693	20504	23758	28403
1239	4462	6385	8823	12758	14981	16740	20509	23761	28403
1242	4485	6390	8830	12764	14985	16748	20513	23764	28403
1247	4768	6398	8876	12771	14988	16748	20513	23764	28403
1445	4847	6408	8815	12777	14982	16743	20509	23760	28403
1450	5133	6421	8712	12782	14988	16747	20513	23764	28403
1452	5150	6432	8718	12788	15005	16762	20517	23769	28403
1481	5156	6436	8743	12796	15550	16804	20524	23774	28403
1484	5188	6439	8757	12805	15836	16814	20527	23778	28403

Registered Bonds without coupons to be redeemed in whole or in part and the principal amount to be redeemed:

Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number
RM 297 ... \$10,000	RM 764 ... \$10,000	RM 953 ... \$10,000	RM 956 ... \$10,000	RM 958 ... \$10,000	RM 179 ... \$10,000	RM 316 ... \$10,000	RM 82 ... \$10,000
RM 300 ... \$10,000							

Baileys Shaw & Gillett and Tim Stranack

are pleased to announce a merger of their two firms with effect from 1 May 1985
The combined firms now practise as solicitors under the name of
Baileys Shaw & Gillett.

The principal offices of the firm will continue to be at:
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LONDON W1P 4AN
Tel: 01-636 7788
Telex: 28961
Fax: Gps. 2 & 3 01-631 0358
L.D.E. Box No. 120

Tim Stranack will for the time being retain his existing offices at:
7 ADDISON CRESCENT
LONDON W14 8JP
Tel: 01-602 5262/7933
Telex: 916826

J. Hewitt & Son (Fenton) P.L.C.

Manufacturers of domestic and industrial refrigerators, kitchen furniture and electrical porcelain

	1984	1983	1982	1981
£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Sales	5,304	7,427	4,970	4,489
Profit before tax	541	1,030	488	374
Profit retained	50	536	262	275
Earnings per share	8.0p	18.3p	9.4p	9.4p
Dividend per share	2.4p	2.4p	1.6p	1.3p

Extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. K. Hewitt:

Sales since the end of the year have continued at improved levels and orders on hand for all our products are encouraging. Although operating at reduced margins on some products given continuity of demand, I consider it reasonable to expect that the results for 1985 will be an improvement on those for 1984.

Royal set for record office rent

Royal Insurance is believed to have pre-let the refurbished property, 5/7 Chancery Lane, near Holborn to Denton Hall & Burgin, the solicitors, for £20 a sq ft.

Denton Hall now occupies Denning House in Chancery Lane, developed by St Martins Property Corporation. The exact terms of the deal with Royal, advised by St Quintin, have not been revealed but the rent looks to be a new high for Holborn.

Weatherall Green & Smith's report on the Holborn office market late last year revealed an upsurge of interest in the area which is bearing fruit this year.

The Daily Telegraph site in Fleet Street, which is to be redeveloped with 200,000 sq ft offices when the printing works moves to London's Docklands, is the subject of serious interest from at least four would-be tenants. Rothsay Developments bought the site for £24 million with finance coming from the South East Bank of Miami.

The exact rent paid by Citibank on taking space in Savoy Court East, Strand, refurbished by London Leeds, is not known, but it is thought to be more than £22 a sq ft - another record.

The shortage of the right kind of space in the City is encouraging developers and tenants to look further afield, and Holborn is benefiting from this.

Surveyors act as competitors make progress

By Judith Huntley

Chartered surveyors are being beleaguered by fierce competition from outside bodies and agencies wanting a share of their business. Those working in the residential agencies are painfully aware that their grip on a £400 million market is being loosened.

Competition from non-chartered surveyors, solicitors, quoted estate agents and banks and building societies is increasing and threatens their hold on the market.

Chartered surveyors working in the investment markets in the City are also feeling the cold winds of change. Merchant and clearing banks, and the burgeoning financial conglomerates are entering the fray for a piece of the lucrative action involved in advising on property investment and development.

A report on competition commissioned by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors from the American Management Analysis Center, presents a gloomy picture for its members. The consultants say that chartered surveyors can meet a competitive challenge described as "unequalled in post-war times" only by developing distinctive skills and by improved management within their firms.

The message is one which is already being taken to heart by many of the leading firms of chartered surveyors, particularly those with investment departments and large practices. Jones Lang Wootton and Savills have both called in Touche Ross, the accountant, to advise on restructuring their firms, and Knight Frank & Rutley has had Peat Marwick Mitchell undertake a similar exercise.

The results have yet to be disclosed but the indications are that the firm that emerges will be better able to cope with increasing competition, to obtain capital from outside when RICS rules allow, possibly early next year, and to fight off any unwelcome approaches from financial services conglomerates.

The theory behind the Touche approach is that firms should be run more like businesses with managing partners acting in the role of chief executive with a mandate from his other partners to run the firm.

An executive committee within the firm would then appoint regional chief executives to run offices outside London and a board of partners would decide on policy. The object of any reorganization within firms of chartered surveyors must be to free fee-earning partners from day to day management problems.

The change from a traditionally run firm to one that more closely resembles a commercial company is being forced on chartered surveyors by the need to offer more services, to invest heavily in expensive computer facilities and to operate more efficiently as profit margins are squeezed by competition.

These forces prompted the RICS in commission its survey



Speyhawk Land and Estates has started demolition on its City of London site at Monument Street and Fish Street Hill. The company is developing a 20,000 sq ft office building which will cost £3 million.

Speyhawk would not be drawn on the overall development cost nor on rents.

It bought the freeholds of the adjoining properties in Fish Street Hill and surrendered them in return for a building

agreement on the existing Monument House owned by the City and Parochial Foundation, land-owning City charity.

Pension fund clients of Hillier Parker are financing the scheme which has been part-let to Bass Charrington which owned the freehold of the former Britannia public house in Fish Street Hill.

Savills advised Speyhawk and is the letting agent with Hillier Parker.

and to speed up change in its regulations which will allow chartered surveying firms to become limited liability companies with the resulting influx of outside capital.

The MAC report highlights the trends in work which used to be exclusively the domain of the surveyor: property development, refurbishment, investment advice and portfolios management are areas where inroads are being made from in-house teams, financial institutions, accountants, architects and contractors.

The consultants argue that private practices can obtain a competitive edge only through the skills of their partners and their ability to manage the practice. Firms have two decisions to make. One is, which service to offer to which markets, based on matching skills to clients' requirements. The other is how to structure the firm. Marketing of services is highlighted by the MAC report as is the development of new services, a reduction in costs and an improvement in efficiency along with a constant emphasis on good internal management.

The consultants come up with warnings for medium-sized firms of chartered surveyors. The large practice, they say, has maintained its profitability over the years as a result of broadening its range of services, and cost-cutting.

Medium-sized firms, however, are suffering from declining profits. Some small firms appear to be doing very well, largely because of specialization but others are also finding margins small.

Medium-sized firms are at a disadvantage compared with both large and small competitors. They can offer neither cost advantage, nor the range of services on offer elsewhere. They are not partner intensive like small firms, something which appeals to many clients who feel they are getting a highly qualified and personal service. The consultants say that acquisition may be a way out for them. The alternative is to reduce the services they offer or to develop new skills.

These recommendations are likely to take a considerable time to filter through. In the short term the MAC report suggests that providing new services is not the answer. Others can quickly copy innovation. But the consultants say firms must consistently invest in management skills, training, information technology, and marketing.

The most important issues ahead of practices will be a continuing drive for cost reductions, and an increase in the value of services provided for clients. Practice management is the key to success in this environment they conclude, an environment which is becoming ever more cut-throat.

£20m facelift for housing blackspot

City-Link Development Company, a Scottish property developer, plans to sweep away one of Glasgow's most notorious housing eyesores, the 12 Hutchesontown E blocks in the Gorbals, and redevelop the 27-acre site with a £20 million shopping and housing scheme.

City-Link, advised by Richard Ellis, has put in a planning application to Glasgow City Council for 200,000 sq ft of retailing, including a 90,000 sq ft store, a 20,000 sq ft foodstore and 20 shops. Parking for 1,500 cars is also planned. The proposals seem to be modelled on the successful Cameron Toll retail scheme in Edinburgh.

Glasgow has several new shopping schemes in the pipeline, including a Scottish Development Agency-backed plan for the redevelopment of the St Enoch's site. Guardian Royal Exchange and Tesco plan a specialty shopping centre in Princess Square, but City-Link's project is unlikely to pose a threat to these city centre developments.

The latest report on the Scottish property scene by Kenneth Ryden and Partners indicates that the retail sector is buoyant. Forecasts that rents would move ahead of inflation because of the high level of consumer spending have been borne out. One of the most significant features of the past six months, says the agent, is the revival of interest in Edinburgh's Princes Street and Argyle Street, which has been in the doldrums. Vacant shops are nearly all let and, for the first time in several years, demand is forcing rents upwards.

Norwich Union Insurance intends to invest another £200 million in property this year. This would be 40 per cent of the new money available for the sector in Britain. Norwich Union says that one of the reasons it can pay higher bonuses on savings policies is because of its involvement in property. Its policy holders are benefiting from buoyant rents in the prime property market where Norwich Union is an important participant.

It invested £158 million in the sector last year, compared with £86 million in 1983. Its purchase of Plumtree Court from Trafalgar House accounted for a hefty slice of this, as did its acquisition of an office building in the City, at Fenchurch Street.

Developing shopping centres in-house remains one of Norwich Union's strengths. And it is developing a large office scheme above Fenchurch Street Station in the City and is financing London & Edinburgh Trust's project at Ropemaker Street.

Norwich Union says the reason it remains committed to property for its main fund, despite poor performance of property units compared with shares, is that large rent increases are now coming through and it feels property provides security in a time when ordinary shares suffer a slide.

Dominion Insurance has taken 19,200 sq ft in 52 Leadenhall Street in the City of London from Sedgewick Group Properties at a rent of £18 a sq ft. Dominion is centralizing its operation in Leadenhall Street from offices in Gracechurch Street, Finsbury Circus and Cornhill.

Sedgewick is granting a series of sub-leases at Leadenhall Street of which this deal is one, with terms expiring in June, 1999 and rent reviews in 1989 and 1994. Savills acted for Dominion and Richard Ellis and Farebrother for Sedgewick.

The Crown Estate Commissioners is to fund a £20 million shopping centre plan by Mervale Properties and Brodero in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. The Crown Estate is providing interim finance for the scheme and it will buy the freehold.

A covered mall linking Church Street, the prime retail pitch, with Frogmoor, will be built with 30 shops. C&A is taking a 27,000 sq ft store in the development on a 125-year lease and Marks and Spencer is extending its store into the new scheme.

There will be 13,500 sq ft of offices as well as retail space. Land assembly was complicated by the fact that 29 different interests had to be acquired, including a large holding owned by CYN Properties. Mervale and Brodero were advised by Chestertons, who is letting agent. Hillier Parker and Drivers Jonas acted for the Crown Estate.

Crest Estates and Hilton Investments of Hayward Heath, both based in Sussex, plan to jointly develop a seven-acre site next to Hayward's Heath railway station with 180,000 sq ft of offices. The site takes in the British Rail car park and goods yard and Hilton has obtained a negotiating agreement with British Rail. The development centres on Hilton, purchase of the former Southdown bus station in Hayward's Heath and approval for its conversion to office use. Hampton & Sons who acted for Hilton, is to advise the consortium on the development, and let the 34,000 sq ft Sussex House in Hayward's Heath which was funded by Electricity Supply Nominees.

COSTAIN

CONTRACTING, MINING, HOUSING, PROPERTY

"1984 saw increased earnings from all four main sectors of our business. We have made sound progress in developing these and see strong potential for further growth."

TERREL WYATT, Chairman

COSTAIN operates internationally in four main areas of activity - contracting, mining, housing and property. To each of these we bring a high degree of professional skill and experience, plus a readiness throughout the Group to adapt to the demands of a rapidly changing world. Group pre-tax profit was up 17 per cent.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR

- We increased our interest in coal production to more than 15 million tonnes a year.
- We increased the number of new homes sold in the United Kingdom from 777 in 1983 to 1,389 in 1984.
- We sold our 49% interest in Costain Limited based in Toronto for £24.6 million.

□ We established a joint company, Hopewell Costain, based in Hong Kong to trade into the People's Republic of China.

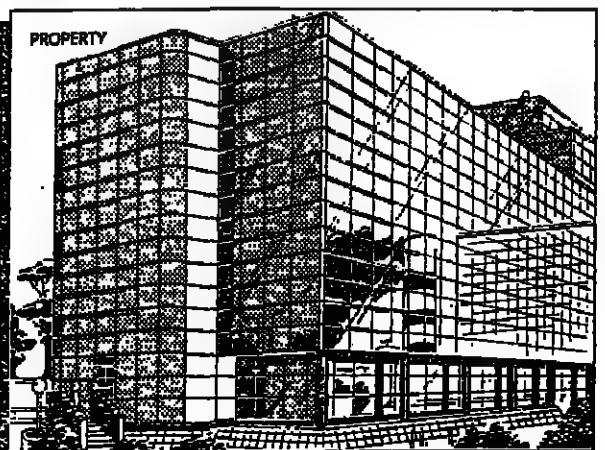
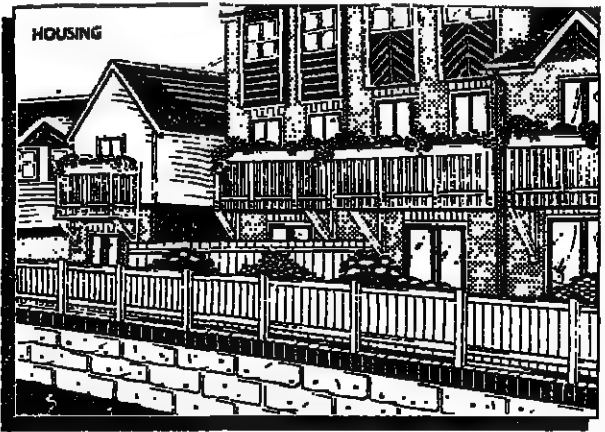
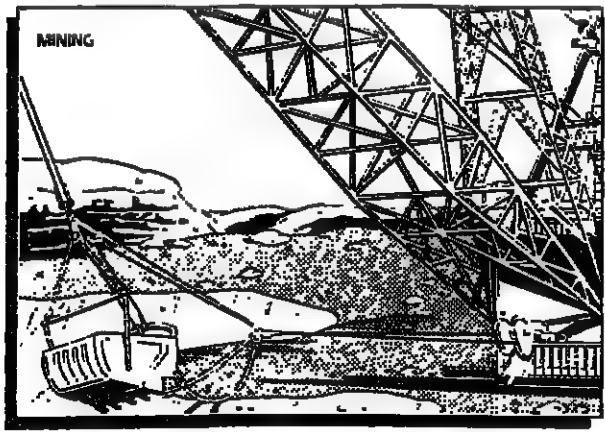
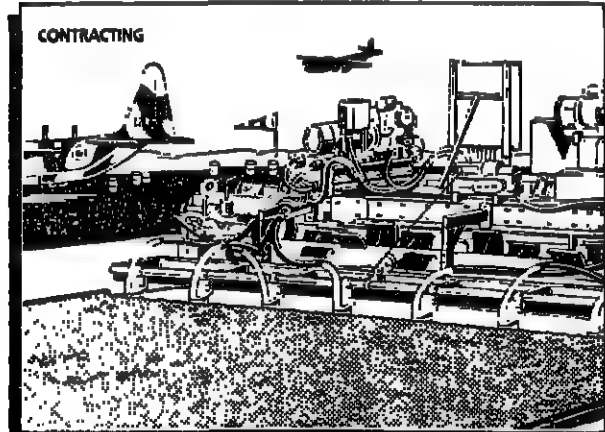
□ We completed the purchase of Land & Marine Engineering, Streeters of Godalming, Petrocarbon Developments and Haigh & Ringrose, broadening our capability in marine civil engineering, tunnelling, the engineering and construction of process plants and electrical contracting.

Summary of Results 1984 1983

Turnover	£846m	£723m
Pre-tax profit	£54.34m	£46.44m
Earnings per share	46.7p	42.6p
Dividend per share	15.0p	13.5p
Shareholders' funds	£243m	£229m



Copies of the Annual Report 1984, containing the Chairman's Statement and Review of Activities, may be obtained after 24th May, 1985 from The Secretary, Costain Group PLC, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UE. (Telephone: 01-928 4977).



THE TIMES

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

How does such a mature and sophisticated country as Britain find itself in the situation of having at the same time gross levels of unemployment and serious skill shortages? Readers will be familiar with the skill shortages in the information technology industry and may explain this as the result of a rate of technological change which has been faster than was foreseen.

But how does one explain recent reports of shortages of accountants, of an inadequate number of candidates of necessary quality for the administrative trainee entry for the Civil Service, or of a dearth of business graduates?

It is easy and fashionable to lay blame at the door of the educational system, and a number of constructive comments on this theme will be found below, but the underlying reasons must be deeper.

It must be that not enough people seek to improve their lot or their children's. Too many have a passive view about their futures and lack the determination to work for progress in their own working lives or between one generation and the next.

Perhaps the substantial and

steadily progress in living standards we have experienced since the war satisfy the modest aims of most people, and this comfortable progress without undue effort causes more ambitious aims for purchasing power and quality of life to be suppressed.

Because we have never had to cope with national development or reconstruction on the scale that others have had to face, we are happy to drift along without drastic change, content with short-term progress and unaware or careless about longer-term relative decline.

This characteristic of ours contrasts with the drive and energy of North America and the Far East, and there are undoubtedly points about our attitude to life in Britain which are based on feelings that we have something that our more restless neighbours in the world lack. But what we do have in quality terms has to be paid for by wealth creation and successful trading in a competitive international world — no one owes us a living.

There is no steady state in relation to international competitiveness. Either we advance or we continue the process of decline. The factors affecting which of these alternative

Parents can inspire the determination to work for progress and halt the drift of our industries, says Parry Rogers

courses we follow are talent, motivation and determination.

Talent is needed in government and business to provide leadership to stimulate men and women to develop and apply their skills and energy to their own satisfaction and the nation's benefit. Arouse the citizens of this country to a cause and we have shown that we have an unequalled capacity for achievement.

Thus, there must be criticism of leadership at all levels for our present national tendency to prefer negative attitudes to those of enthusiasm, encouragement and optimism. There are plenty of



examples that people in this country will work as hard and as enthusiastically as any in the world given the environment that competent leadership can create. This is the challenge of a management career.

We are rapidly becoming a knowledge-based society with a concentration of our wealth-creating capacity in the hands of relatively few businessmen, engineers and scientists. From such people flows the wealth that sustains the quality of life enjoyed by all. They also stimulate the employment that is part of the wealth creation process and part of the subsequent opportunities for wealth consumption.

The more talent that can be attracted to these key occupations, the more successful we will be in the international community and the higher the quality of life this and future generations will enjoy.

So why are too few of the most able boys and girls — especially girls — not seeking the increasingly highly rewarded, satisfying and secure careers as information technology professionals?

A good starting point would be the awareness by mothers and fathers that the world for which they are preparing their children will be very different from the one in which they grew up. Many of today's parents — and grandparents — began their working lives in an era of full employment and an expectation that education and training undertaken before the age of 21 would provide employment for life.

A good general education was the best start and there was an attitude that in some obscure way an arts and humanities bias was superior to a maths or science one, and a technology interest was slightly eccentric.

Parents must understand that the world has changed as much in the past 30 years as it did in the previous 50. The halcyon days of the

arts graduate of 1960 have gone as completely as the Colonial Civil Service or cavalry commissions.

Today an education must include knowledge and skills in information technology as a basis for almost all professional and non-manual employment, with a significant proportion of the most able discovering an aptitude and an enthusiasm for making their careers in the IT field.

It is the task of the "triple alliance" of government, education and industry, set up as the Information Technology Skills Agency (ITSA), to achieve the necessary changes in the education system and in industrial training, but many of these changes will happen only if parents understand the need for them and are prepared to apply pressure for such changes in every school and college.

Too many boys and girls are opting out of maths and physics at or before O-levels and so cutting themselves off from technology before they understand its significance. This is happening because the importance of those subjects is not appreciated, because those subjects are often not well taught, and because children are drawn to the

best teachers, who are frequently those teaching other subjects.

There are similar teacher problems in higher education. Are student places determined by the existence or availability of teachers in particular subjects rather than the needs and interest of students or the economic needs of the nation? We also have the burden of the inflexibility of the education system and the time that it takes to bring about any change.

Industry too has to do much more both to assist the academic world and to recognize its obligation to provide employees with continuous education throughout a working lifetime. New methods of distance learning and computer-based training are involved, but the need for changes in management attitudes is dominant.

There are important national initiatives at work, including ITSA, the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), and the introduction of A/S-levels. These actions will be more fruitful if they are supported by knowledgeable parents bringing pressure to bear on both their offspring and the education world.

Parry Rogers is Plessey's director of personnel and Europe.

Advertising ☎ 01-278 9161/5 Enquiries

NTDC MANAGER TRADE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

The Government of the Northern Territory of Australia is developing a Trade Development Zone in Darwin to provide a focal point for the attraction of new industries and business activities, in particular those with strong international trade orientation. The Zone is essentially designed as an export-oriented manufacturing park with associated warehousing and service sectors.

The Trade Development Zone is similar to Foreign Trade Zones and Export Processing Zones throughout the world and as such is the first of its kind in Australia.

The drive to attract new economic activity to the area will exploit Darwin's proximity to South East Asia and other major export markets by offering business investors attractive facilities and a comprehensive package of industry incentives. The Zone is located on Darwin Harbour and combines ample availability of serviced land with ready access to Darwin's industrial and residential areas, port facilities and the international airport.

A statutory authority is being formed to develop, operate and market the Trade Development Zone, headed by a Chairman directly responsible to the Minister for Industrial Development.

The Government is seeking an individual of the highest calibre to fill the position of Zone Manager. The successful candidate will be a person with proven administration and financial management capabilities and well-developed entrepreneurial flair. A background in the export manufacturing sector, previous experience in project development or in a foreign trade zone or its equivalent, and a working knowledge of Australian Customs operations would be a distinct advantage.

An attractive salary package will be negotiated. It is unlikely that the successful candidate will presently be in receipt of a salary of less than \$A50 000.

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Qualified persons interested in this challenging new opportunity are invited to submit detailed applications to:

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Northern Territory
Development Corporation
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Australia

Telephone enquiries
should be referred to:
Mr Adam Gordon (089) 89 4213
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NTDC 459

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DISTRICT GENERAL MANAGER

SCUNTHORPE HEALTH AUTHORITY
Population 192,000 Budget £32m

The Authority requires a District General Manager who will be personally responsible for the effective deployment of available resources to promote the health of patients in his care. This is the principal post in the organisation requiring high qualities of leadership of an innovative nature.

The General Manager will need to implement the recommendations of the recent Government Inquiry into management in the NHS — the Griffiths Report. This will involve initiating and carrying through plans in accordance with the policies of the Authority to provide a cost-effective health service meeting the requirements of the urban and rural community served.

Candidates should possess flexibility to command the respect and support of professional and clinical colleagues and be able to demonstrate a proven record of management success involving control of a substantial annual budget in a large and complex organisation. Remuneration and conditions of service will be negotiable subject to experience. The salary for this post will be not less than £28,000 per annum.

Yorkshire Health Region

Detailed applications should be submitted to the Chairman, Mr J.P. Wilson, 17 Wells Street, Scunthorpe, South Humberside by 31 May 1985. They should be marked "In Confidence - District General Manager Appointment". Further particulars will be sent on request.



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TELDIX

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The remuneration package for this appointment includes a salary commensurate with age and experience, BUPA, contributory pension scheme, removal and relocation allowances and five weeks annual holiday.

Applicants should write to: R. Stewart-Smith, Finance Director, UCB Investments Limited, Star House, 69 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1DN.



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You should be a qualified or near qualified Accountant who is seeking a central role involved in the running of the airport business. You should also be able to communicate effectively with senior management within the airport community. In addition to the attractive starting salary we offer the normal range of benefits.

Please write or telephone for an application form to Mrs. Lillian Paterson, Personnel Officer, Scottish Airports, St Andrews Drive, Glasgow Airport, PAISLEY, Renfrewshire PA3 2SW. Tel: 041-887 111 (extension 4587).

Scottish Airports

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Our business expansion plans result in the need to appoint a MARKETING EXECUTIVE for our sales and marketing team, particularly in relation to commercial and industrial developments.

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Salary will be by negotiation and a Company car provided, together with other employment benefits associated with a large progressive international organisation.

Applications should be forwarded in the first instance to: The Personnel Manager (Ref. RGS), Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited, 345 Ruslip Road, Southall, Middlesex UB1 2QX.

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Please apply in writing to Confidential Reply Service, Ref. APA 620, Austin Knight Advertising Ltd., Knightway House, 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the Client concerned and therefore Companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

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Up to NZ\$32,682 per annum depending on qualifications and experience.

Further information can be obtained from: The Director, Physics and Engineering Laboratory, DSIR, Private Bag, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

Application forms are available from the Migration Branch, New Zealand High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TD.

Applicants should quote vacancy number 3596 (ref. inn 2/556/59) and enclose copies of testimonials and academic qualifications with their applications.

Applications close with the Migration Branch on 3rd July 1985.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER (CORBY)

Senior Information Officers are responsible for answering members' queries on a wide range of management subjects. To do this they have to keep up to date with current developments in management and are assisted in this by attending courses and seminars. They are based in our new purpose-built Management Information Centre in Corby.

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BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT,
Management House,
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to be responsible and accountable to the Board of Governors for the management of the Hospital.

The Hospital, which is part of the NHS, works in close association with the Institute of Dental Surgery, an Institute of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, University of London. Together they form the only specialist postgraduate dental teaching institution in the country.

Contractual arrangements are to be agreed, but it is envisaged that the appointment will be for a fixed term renewable by agreement. Remuneration is negotiable, but will be of particular interest to those whose current earnings are approaching £20,000.

Further details may be obtained by writing to Mr. J.M. Edwards, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Eastman Dental Hospital, 256 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8LD.

The closing date for applications is 31st May, 1985.

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- Royal Armament R&D Establishments
- Building Research Establishment
- National Engineering Laboratory
- Warren Spring Laboratory
- Home Office

Disciplines in which vacancies are expected include: Electronics, Physics, Computer Science, Chemistry and Mechanical and Electronic Engineering. A good honours degree is required or preferred for most posts but other degrees/OND/HNC may be acceptable. Applications are sought from both the newly qualified and from those with post-qualification experience or higher qualifications.

Applications should be returned by 31 May 1985 but late applications may be accepted if interviewing arrangements permit.

To obtain details of vacancies and an application form call at your University/Politechnic Careers Advisory Service or contact the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, telephone Basingstoke (0250) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

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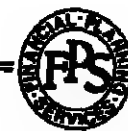
FPS (Management) Ltd. is a leading firm of financial consultants and because of phenomenal expansion in 1984 is looking for two outstanding individuals to complement its London-based team of professionals.

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Between 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
Speak to KEITH BURTON.



01-278 9161/5

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Director

c. £22,500

... for the London Boroughs Grant Scheme

The Local Government Bill, now before Parliament, provides for the London boroughs jointly to make a London wide scheme for grants to voluntary organisations. The scheme can be made immediately after royal assent to the Bill, though grants will not be payable until 1st April 1986. A number of the boroughs consider it essential to begin preparations for the scheme now and are seeking to appoint a Director for the scheme.

The Director will head a professional unit, based at Twickenham, and be responsible — once the legislation is enacted by Parliament and the scheme has been designed — to all the London Boroughs. This will involve responsibility for effectively managing the distribution of several million pounds of grant each year to the voluntary sector and monitoring the use made of it.

The successful candidate will have a strong and dynamic personality, with a breadth of management experience and a deep interest in, and knowledge of, the voluntary sector. The ability to lead and inspire the Grants Unit, establish good relations with the head of voluntary organisations of every kind and present facts and advice to elected members clearly and succinctly both orally and in writing is essential. Also important is the vision and ability to establish the scheme for collective grant-giving on a sound and efficient basis, to complement but not overlap with grant-giving by individual authorities.

For further details and an application form please contact R.L. Harbord, London Borough of Richmond, Municipal Offices, Twickenham TW1 3AA. Tel: 01-891 1411 ext. 259.

Completed application forms are to be returned no later than 24th May, 1985.

*Issued by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames on behalf of a number of the London Boroughs in preparation for a collective grant-giving scheme.

DONCASTER HEALTH AUTHORITY

is fully committed to introducing the recommendations of the Government Inquiry into NHS Management and is seeking applications from managers with exceptional leadership qualities and who can demonstrate a proven record of successful management with a large organization to undertake the challenging opportunities offered following appointment as

UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

to one of the following units of management:

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- Community Health Services and Health Promotion — circa £17,000 (Budget £4m, Total staff 583).

Unit General Managers will be accountable to the District General Manager for the allocation of resources in the most effective way and will be members of the Senior Management Team.

Initially the appointments will be for fixed periods of between three to five years and may be extended by mutual agreement.

Remuneration will be negotiable.

Application forms and further information is available from the District Personnel Officer, Doncaster Health Authority, York House, Cleveland Street, Doncaster DN1 3EH, telephone number (0302) 67051, to whom completed forms marked 'In Confidence' should be returned by 31st May, 1985.

MS THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

ASSISTANT CO-ORDINATORS

(two posts)

National Charity seeks administrative assistants to strengthen its support services to its Associations, Branches and younger members' Groups. Duties will include organising public meetings to promote the Society and recruit support; setting up workshops, study days and training schemes for members and other interested people and generally being responsible for Society matters within the designated area. There will be some travel within that area.

Previous administrative experience essential.

Preferred age range 25-40.

Salary range £6,000-£8,000.

Application forms and job descriptions available from the General Secretary, The Multiple Sclerosis Society, 286 Munster Road, Fulham, London SW6 6AP (01-381 4022) quoting ref. B/AC.

Closing date for return of applications: 31st May, 1985.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARD FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (International Affairs Committee)

The Board for Social Responsibility is seeking an Assistant Secretary to be Secretary of its International Affairs Committee to succeed the present post-holder on the completion of their contract in the summer of 1985. The post at present includes responsibility for acting as Secretary to the Development Affairs Committee of the Board.

The work consists of advising the Committees on major issues of concern in the field of international affairs and development, servicing their meetings (at present quarterly) and specialist working parties, and writing papers and briefs. This is advanced through the establishment and maintenance of links with Government departments (especially the Foreign and Commonwealth Office), and good co-operative relationships with similar bodies in other denominations and with voluntary agencies. The Secretary to the Committee keeps in close touch with Diocesan Development Representatives and with the major world development agencies.

The person whom we are seeking to fill this interesting and demanding post should have a proven interest in and experience of international matters, a concern for world development, and a capacity to help the Church consider the meaning of Christian faith in these contexts.

Good administrative ability is essential.

Applicants should be practising members of the Church of England. The post is open to men and women.

The post is graded Senior Executive Officer on an incremental scale £11,782 — £14,444 (under review) which includes a London Weighting Allowance of £1,300 per annum.

Informal enquiries to Prebendary J. W. Gladwin — Ext. 308.

Application form and job description from:

Miss Anne E. Hall, Personnel Officer, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London SW1P 3BZ.

Tel: 01-222 9811. Ext. 351.

Closing date for receipt of applications 31st May, 1985.

Interviews will be held in London on 8th July, 1985.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BOROUGH COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY SERVICES

Salary on the scale £22,923-£25,167 to take charge of the Council's Housing Department, industrial estates and other corporate property including responsibility for estates surveying, valuation, architectural and quantity surveying services.

Additionally, the Director will be expected to participate in the newly constituted Officers Management Board as one of the four principle policy advisors to the Council, its four Committees and Executives.

The successful applicant will have a sound professional background in a relevant discipline with experience in staff and property management.

Applicants for the previously advertised post need not apply but will be taken into consideration.

Further details and an application form are available on request from The Town Clerk, P.O. Box 6, Civic Centre, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6ER, to whom applications should be submitted no later than the 24th May, 1985.

Bloomsbury Health Authority University College Hospital

Manager Medical Secretarial Services

Salary £6,712 — £8,466 p.a. inclusive of London weighting according to experience.

This vacancy offers an excellent opportunity for an experienced secretary — with management potential.

The post holder will be required to supervise 35 medical secretaries and co-ordinate the training scheme for medical secretaries.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate commitment and administrative and organisational abilities.

For informal enquiries please contact Miss P. Redwood on

01-387 9300 extension 490

For an application form and job description please contact the Personnel Department, University College Hospital, Gower Street, London WC1E 6AU, or telephone

01-387 2374

(24 hour service) quoting reference number

RT22. Closing date 23rd May 1985.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

HEAD OF TRAINING

AGE CONCERN ENGLAND wish to appoint a Head of Training to manage a team developing a range of courses, publications and training advice services on ageing issues and skills. Activities are directed towards research, training, consultancy, university, academic and training bodies. The capacity to promote a wide range of specialist and multi-disciplinary training is essential.

TRAINING OFFICER

The person appointed will develop and run a range of courses and produce training material for use by other agencies. Capacity to work on own initiative is essential. Both positions have arisen coincidentally due to career change and development.

Appointees will be based at our Mitcham offices with frequent attendance at our residential Training Resource Centre in Birmingham and elsewhere.

Current salary for Head of Training £9550-£11685 and for Training Officer £8005-£10034 (job evaluation exercise including both positions is pending). Contributory pension scheme, equiv. 5 weeks' annual leave, subsistence and travel allowances.

Please write for further details and application forms to:

AGE CONCERN

Head of Personnel, Age Concern England, Bernard Sunley House, 60 Piccadilly Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL. Closing date 22nd May 1985.

General Manager

Applications are invited by Haringey Health Authority for the appointment of District General Manager.

Haringey Health Authority covers the geographical area of the London Borough of Haringey, with an estimated resident population of approximately 207,000. Hospital Services are provided through three hospitals, including the North Middlesex Hospital, and the District, with a revenue budget for 1984/5 of £38 million, employs approximately 3,600 staff.

In the face of declining resources, the Authority has embarked upon an ambitious programme to move resources into priority care areas, especially into Mental Health, and services for the elderly. This will be a major task for the General Manager, who will be directly and personally accountable to the District Health Authority, and who will lead management in the identification and achievement of objectives, and the planning of Health Care Services and their effective implementation. You will need considerable experience of, and success in, managing a large-scale organisation, and qualities of leadership are fundamental.

The appointment will be for an initial fixed term period of three years, renewable. Remuneration will be by negotiation.

Further information for this post may be obtained from and applications should be addressed to: Mr L. A. Bains, CBE, DL, Chairman, Haringey Health Authority, Mountford House, The Green, London, N15 4AN. Telephone: 01-808 1081 Ext 105 (Miss Jean Smith).

Closing date: 28th May, 1985.

Haringey
HEALTH AUTHORITY

PART-TIME TEMPORARY LIBRARIAN

The Kennel Club, located on Piccadilly, requires a Librarian to set up their new Library.

Initially employment will be for 6 months, although this may be extended and permanent status offered. Hours will be by arrangement.

Applicants must have previous Library experience and preferably will be qualified. The ideal applicant will be fairly young, fit and active, able to work alone using their initiative and will be a non-smoker.

Applications should be made by either telephoning the Personnel Manager on 01-493 5851 or by sending your C.V. to her at:

THE KENNEL CLUB
1-5 CLARGES STREET
LONDON W1T 5AB

INTERIGHTS

(The International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

INTERIGHTS is an international organisation based in London. It promotes the enforcement of international human rights law through legal action, information, and other assistance to individuals, lawyers and NGOs.

Applications are invited from persons with experience in human rights and administration.

Further details may be obtained from JENNIFER MURPHY, JENNIFER HALL, CHURCH ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, B15 2SE.

The closing date for applications is 30th May 1985.

INTERIGHTS is an equal opportunity organisation (funded by Ford Foundation and the GLC).

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS 01-278 9161/5

Electronics Engineers
Lock on to today's most advanced electronics projects ... in Feltham

We are a major force in the field of defence electronics. The scientists and engineers within our Defence Systems Division are continuing to push forward the barriers of technology across a broad spectrum of activities — particularly in the sphere of electro-optics.

Their success allied to rapid growth and the acquisition of major new contracts has created substantial opportunities for innovative engineers to work on the development of airborne and ground-launched weapons using advanced, active infra-red technology.

There will be a great deal of challenge and variety, with involvement in all stages of project work from research and initial feasibility studies through to production. A number of multi-national ventures will provide some opportunities for overseas travel.

We need engineers at all levels who are qualified to HNC/degree standard in electronics or physics, preferably with at least 3 years' experience in one or more of the following areas:

Project Planning/Co-ordination
Analogue Design/Development
Digital Design/Development
Test Equipment Design

Systems Development
Electro-Optic Systems
Trials Engineering
Systems Studies
Instrumentation
Research

Competitive salaries are offered dependent upon the level of appointment. Other benefits include generous relocation assistance to the Feltham area, where all of these posts are based. Opportunities for career progression in this rapidly expanding area are excellent.

Please write or telephone for an application form to Geoff Hutton, THORN EMI Electronics Ltd., Defence Systems Division, Victoria Road, Feltham, Middx. Tel: 01-890 3600 extn. 2325.

Construction Industry Research and Information Association
Administrative Research Assistant

CIRIA is looking for a young graduate, preferably with science/engineering background, and ability to provide administrative and secretarial skills.

The successful applicant will assist the programme's Technical Manager in developing and administering CIRIA's research programme into the performance, maintenance and repair of reinforced concrete structures for the UK and the Arabian Gulf Region.

Applications in writing with CV to:

Mr. M. D. Houghton
Company Secretary
CIRIA
6 Stoney's Gate
London SW1P 3AU

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You are probably in your middle to late twenties with an acute market shrewdness and a driving urge to make money. You will thrive on challenge and your track record will show evidence of personal money making acumen in a tough business sector.

You must be an energetic self starter able to earn respect for tenacity in developing business and have the personality and instinct to react to your clients expectations. We are not necessarily concerned with academic qualifications but we will expect you to make a substantial and dedicated contribution to bottom line achievements which will in return give a very high earnings package.

If you would like to talk to us please write outlining your money making achievements to date, together with your personal details to the Senior Partner, The Link Partnership, 3 Vera Street, London W1M 5HS.

THE HEARING AND SPEECH TRUST

The Institute of Laryngology and Otology

invites applications for a CAMPAIGN ORGANISER

preferably with previous fund-raising experience, with strong organisational and public relations skills, and well developed communication skills to co-ordinate activities and administer the fund-raising office. The Trust is involved in raising funds for research into deafness, initially for research at the Institute but ultimately on a national basis. Salary up to £10,000/£12,000 per annum (part-time or full-time).

Applications to the Secretary, The Institute of Laryngology and Otology, 4th Floor, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8DE, from whom further details may be obtained.

TOUR OPERATING TO ITALY

Magic of Italy have an opening at managerial level for their expanding operation based in West London. The position is a challenging and demanding one requiring a person with extensive experience of European tour operating management and marketing. Knowledge of Italy an Italian an obvious advantage.

Write in confidence with full CV and current salary to:

Kathleen Sheridan
Magic of Italy
47 Shepherdess Bush Green, London W12 8PS

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Further details from:
Dept. T, Postnet Service
P.O. Box 61,
Hemel Hempstead,
Herts. HP1 1UR
Tel: 0442 62112/56650

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Diversant, the specialised cookware shop, requires sales assistants for their Fulham Road shop. Ring Linda on

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THORN EMI Electronics
Defence Systems Division

01-278 9161/5

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Riding stress to success

Commodity broking is still considered an unusual choice of career for a woman. It is a high-stress occupation requiring limitless energy, fierce ambition and the ability to remain calm when dealing with millions of pounds of other people's money.

Lindsay Harrison was the first woman commodity broker in London at a time when women were still not allowed to deal on the floor of the market. She went into commodities on a secretarial level, having read French at university. "I had no idea what I wanted to do, except that I didn't want to be a teacher, which is about all you can do with French."

Within a few weeks she was promoted to dealing with customers and advising on commodity futures, an unusual accolade for a woman in those days. After two years she was offered, and accepted, a job on a very senior level, rapidly reaching the stage where she could go no further.

It was not prejudice which forced upon her a career change to solicitor, but, perversely, her job commitment. "I was working from 8 am to 8 to 9 at night, sometimes later. It didn't worry me at all as I thoroughly enjoyed my job."

She began by typing, then graduated to drawing up contracts for the film department, working for the solicitor she was later articled to. Her decision to change careers permanently was brought to a head when she was approached by her former boss, and asked to return to the market. "I decided it would be a mistake to go back, I was constantly being asked for advice on contracts by

Pandora Wodehouse on how one woman left commodity broking and became a solicitor



trained solicitors and they were being paid far more than me. I decided it was time to qualify and it all suddenly seemed so obvious when I finally realized I was good at it."

To qualify Lindsay had to take both stages of the Law Society's professional examination, followed by two years' articles. Part 1 was relatively simple and she worked by correspondence. Part 2 was the real test of her determination, for by then she had married and had a two-year-old son. "Part 2 is a horrendous exercise. The volume of learning is

not have another go if I didn't pass. She not only passed, but with distinction. Looking back she sees the emotional and financial support she got from her husband as a key to her success. "I would not have contemplated trying to qualify if he had been against it. It would have been too selfish, and if I hadn't had the financial support I might have had to reconsider my career altogether."

Lindsay completed two years' articles with a firm of solicitors working in the entertainment industry and was a salaried partner within a year. She then left to work with a film and music company in an advisory capacity, staying for nine months. Her latest move has been to join her present partner to set up an entertainment department. This is an unusual area of the law for a woman to specialize in, but Lindsay's experience as a broker has served her well.

"A grounding in commerce imparts a more practical approach to life than sitting in an ivory tower poring over text books. I would put all trainee solicitors through a year of commerce before they were allowed to sit in judgment on other people's contracts."

Lindsay has been fortunate in finding success in both careers but she puts this down to sheer hard work. She thinks women must be more competitive and self-confident to get to the top. "Women still need to try harder. We are guilty until proved innocent, but for men it's the reverse," Lindsay describes herself as "aggressive, ambitious, with a fighting spirit."

Both Lindsay's careers started on a secretarial level and she believes it is just as useful as a degree when entering a competitive profession. She also had to recognize and seize the opportunities presented to her. Ambition, natural intelligence and hard work were the final requirements.

Has she ever regretted leaving commodities? "I've only once felt a pang, and that was when I read about the first woman allowed on the floor. My first reaction was: That should have been me."

A wide world of qualifications

In the hands of an employer or personnel manager, *A Dictionary of British Qualifications: Abbreviations and Qualifying Bodies* (Kogan Page, £12.50) could be a useful tool in weeding out the qualified from the unqualified, writes *Philippa Toomey*. To anyone else it is a source of wonder that there should be so many qualifications in the world, let alone Britain. Accountants, doctors, engineers, all seem fairly familiar, but the book ranges from AAT (Associate of the Institute of Administrative Accountants) to WCMD (Advanced

Certificate of the Welsh College of Music and Drama), and between these you can find all sorts, including remedial gymnasts, health and beauty therapists, and the Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management. O brave new world, that has such qualifications in it!

Also from Kogan Page are the excellent little booklets on careers which, no doubt, will lead to a qualification. *Careers using Biology* (Kogan Page, £6.95) is addressed to school leavers with O levels, and

undergraduates. Jenny Willison, the author, describes her own progress from graduating with an honours degree in biochemistry to six years with the Academic Press, some of them spent in New York.

The book covers many aspects - a proper letter of application, a CV, how to cope with an interview, with descriptions of various categories of job opportunities in the pharmaceutical industry, research, food science, animal husbandry, teaching and other careers. There is a long list of useful addresses and a booklet.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS
Trade 01-278 9161/5An international challenge
in small-ticket leasing

Virtually every office in the world uses the kind of products Rank Xerox market, from simple, small copiers to sophisticated electronic printers, intelligent typewriters and terminals.

We are now enhancing our range of services through the international development of our established leasing operations.

Within four or five years, projected growth for our worldwide leasing operations will bring lease values to around £1 billion.

We need a leasing specialist with a small ticket vendor leasing background to join our international leasing team.

Rank Xerox International headquarters, presently situated in central London, will be moving to a

purpose-built development in Marlow towards the end of 1986.

Salary is negotiable according to experience, and other highlights of the highly attractive remuneration package include a fully financed company car and generous relocation expenses (where applicable). Prospects for further career development, both within the leasing company and throughout the Rank Xerox Group are excellent.

Please write with a comprehensive cv to: Keith Wainwright, Personnel Manager, Rank Xerox Leasing International Limited, 338 Euston Road, London N.W.1.

RANK XEROX

MARINE
SALES ENGINEER

IMODCO, pioneer and leader in the design and engineering of offshore marine terminal facilities has an immediate opening for an experienced Marine Sales Engineer based in the London office of IMODCO Ltd.

The successful candidate, ideally under 30 years of age, with approximately five years of commercial or technical experience in the offshore oil industry, will be expected to engage in extensive marketing activities and contract negotiations for single point mooring system projects in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

A technical background with degree in marine, mechanical or civil engineering is considered essential. Fluency in French is desirable. The position will require a minimum of 30 per cent. overseas travel.

Interested candidates are requested to send their C.V., with salary history, to:

The Managing Director,
IMODCO Ltd.,
31, Davies Street,
London, W1Y 1FN.

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25-37 Fitzroy St., W1P 5AF.
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Manchester: 061-226 0089, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza.

We are also specialists in 'Outplacement' for organisations, through our Group Company Lander Corporate Services Ltd.

MALE OR FEMALE graduates required to sell advertising to commercial property for a London agency. Telephone: 499 1109, RD 7/8.

ESTATE AGENTS require experienced sales negotiator for busy London office. Salary £25,000-30,000. Send cv to: 01-278 9161/5.

ACM SERVICE for service for top post and senior management. Phone 726 5617.

EXPERIENCED RESIDENTIAL Letting negotiator for expanding W1 Co. High earnings potential for person with drive & enthusiasm. Office 01-278 9161/5.

MALE OR FEMALE graduates required to sell advertising to commercial property for a London agency. Telephone: 499 1109, RD 7/8.

ESTATE AGENTS require experienced sales negotiator for busy London office. Salary £25,000-30,000. Send cv to: 01-278 9161/5.

ACM SERVICE for service for top post and senior management. Phone 726 5617.

FINE ART PUBLISHER based London and New York requires experienced

BOOK KEEPER/ OFFICE MANAGER

In carry out the confidential London accounting and take responsibility for the administration of other general and specific office functions, including stock control, sales invoicing, credit control etc. Candidates should be a good communicator, used to working under his/her own initiative, leader, holding H1 Gate, Salary £10-£12,000 negotiable. Please enclose C.V. to Box 0920W The Times.

For the best temporary assignments call Barbara Kerton at

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

Careers in Management
Consultancy for
business orientated
accountants

Stoy Hayward Associates, The Management Advisory Services division of Stoy Hayward, Chartered Accountants, is embarking on a programme of development that will increase its requirement for young accountants with industrial/commercial experience who wish to pursue a career in consultancy. In line with Stoy Hayward's philosophy of assisting clients to develop their business, the services of the consultancy are based on providing financial and management information systems advice but include organisational and operational studies and a wide range of computer services.

Candidates, ideally in the age range 26-32, should be able to demonstrate that they understand the information requirements of growing businesses and be able to point to real professional achievements in their career since qualifying as an accountant. There are openings for candidates who already have consultancy experience. A competitive remuneration package is being offered and the potential for advancement is open to consultants who prove their capabilities.

Please write, in confidence, enclosing full personal and career details to:
David Fowler, Personnel Director, Stoy Hayward Associates, 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1JA.



Stoy Hayward

A member of Horwath & Horwath International

CHAIRMAN OF
TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS
Metropolitan Traffic Area-London based
£25,145

Under existing legislation Chairman of Traffic Commissioners preside over the Traffic Commissioners (whose main function is the consideration of licence applications from bus and coach operators), and also act as licensing authorities for goods vehicle operators. Under public transport legislation will be abolished (although there will be no immediate change in London) and the Traffic Commissioners will be replaced by a single Traffic Commissioner for each area. Responsibilities include presiding over public meetings, and determining applications for licences to operate road passenger services and heavy goods vehicles, and licensing drivers of public service vehicles and heavy goods vehicles.

Candidates normally aged at least 30 must have had managerial, administrative or other relevant experience, which could have been gained in transport (preferably road transport), in the courts or in administrative tribunals. A legal qualification would be an advantage.

Salary is under review.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 31 May 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0635) 46821 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6835.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

Department of Transport

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNER

As part of its brief to promote higher standards of design in British industry, the Council approves well designed British products for inclusion on Design Centre Selection; the illustrated record of consumer and contract products of above average design merit. Such products are then eligible to carry the familiar black and white Design Centre label and to take advantage of many of the Council's other promotional activities, including DESIGN SELECTION magazine.

We now wish to appoint a qualified industrial designer, with a good knowledge and judgement of industrial design in the manufacture of consumer and contract products, and some experience in industry or professional practice, to work as a Design Centre Selection Officer.

He/she will work as part of a team and will be responsible for seeking out products, including cars and accessories, sports and domestic equipment etc, and for presenting them to independent selection committees.

We offer a salary in the range £9,790-£12,000 (currently under review), the starting point depending on qualifications and experience, and excellent benefits including a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form please contact:

Mrs Carol Taylor
Personnel Officer
The Design Council
28 Haymarket
London SW1Y 4SU
Telephone 01-639 8000 ext 31

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RECRUIT NOW, creative staff needed for our well known up-market clients. Top rates. Contact Gordon Yates Ltd. 35 Old Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-493 5787.

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GENERAL MANAGER

With financial and catering background for well established North London outside catering company. Salary £10,000 + with company car.

COMPETENT CHEF

With several years within the trade and overseas experience. Salary negotiable apply to

Box 1254W The Times

HEAD GARDENER

12 hrs. required for 14 acre West Essex of unique beauty, requiring hands to maintain water and water gardens, open all year to public. The successful applicant will have excellent references, a genuine love of shrubs and flowers, and be experienced in managing staff and maintenance of garden machinery. Three bedroom cottage, email garden. 01-835 1432.

Box 1123 T, The Times

RESPONSIBLE NANNY REQUIRED.

For 4 hrs. with Down's Syndrome child at day school and 2 hrs. 10 months. Parents based in London but time spent at second home in West Midlands. Own room, T.V. other staff. Must be non-smoker, driver, preferred formal training in housework. Please apply with ref. photo and references. Contact to the Mrs. M. Pearson, 3, Shepherds Close, London W1Y 3RT.

COUPLE OR HOUSEKEEPER, live in. No smoking. Excellent references. Salary £225-240. Box 1254W The Times

WORLDWIDE LAMBERT AU PAIR SURVIVAL course in France, Spain, all 14 days. £100-120. 01-278 9161/5.

HOUSEKEEPER, 12 hrs. 10 months. Parents based in London but time spent at second home in West Midlands. Own room, T.V. other staff. Must be non-smoker, driver, preferred formal training in housework. Please apply with ref. photo and references. Contact to the Mrs. M. Pearson, 3, Shepherds Close, London W1Y 3RT.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davale

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Ceefax AM**.
6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Sue Cook. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 9.27, 9.57 and 10.00; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; Andrew Neil editor of *The Sunday Times*, reviews the morning newspapers at 8.57. Plus, Zoe Brown's teenage report, Glynis Christian's recipe hints and Richard Smith's 'phone-in surgery. The guest is David Cassidy.
- 9.20 **Ceefax**. 10.30 **Play School**. 10.50 **Ceefax**.
- 1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Maura Stuart. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 1.27 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **Thompson**. A See-Saw programme for the very young. (7, 14, 5) **Ceefax**.
- 2.00 **Racing from Chester**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of four races - the *Scorpions Stakes* (2.15), the *Ormeau Stakes* (2.45), and the *Ladbroke Hotel Handicap* (3.15). The 3.45 race is on BBC 2. The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lindsay and John Harmer. 3.35 **Ceefax**. 3.55 **Regional News** (Not London).
- 3.55 **Mopps and Smiff** with Mike Amitt and the voices of Prunella Scales and Timothy West. 4.10 **Ivor the Engine** (7, 4, 15) **Ceefax**. 4.15 **Jigsaw**. Puzzle programme (7, 4, 15) **Ceefax**. 4.30 **Benjamin** (7, 4, 15) **Ceefax**. 4.35 **Benjamin** and the Three Bluebeards. A cartoon adventure story. 4.55 **John Craven's Newsround**.
- 5.05 **Blue Peter**. Simon Groom reports from the deck of the *Mary Rose*, now in a new position in the *Ship Hall* (Ceefax).
- 5.35 **Dr. Kildare**. The second and final part of a medical drama set in the Blair Hospital. Starring Richard Chamberlain and Raymond Massey (7).
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London News**.
- 7.00 **EastEnders**. Mary is convinced that someone has reported her to the Social Security and that the mystery man who seems to be following her is one of the department's investigators. (Ceefax).
- 7.30 **Tomorrow's World** investigates new research into Legionnaires' Disease; the speedboat that is attempting the fastest sea crossing of the Atlantic; and a weird-looking ship.
- 7.55 **The Top of the Pops**, introduced by John Peel and Janice Long.
- 8.30 **The Lenny Henry Show**. The comedian's guests are Adrian Edmondson, Daniel Peacock, Alexei Sayle and music from Second Image (7).
- 9.00 **News with Julia Somerville**. Weather.
- 9.25 **Mart Houston**. A new series of adventure concerning multi-millionaire-turned-actor Mart Houston, tonight finding that the nurse he falls for when he is in hospital after dealing with a drugs dealer, takes his life seriously and will not take no for an answer. Starring Les Horley.
- 10.15 **Question Time**. Donald MacCormick's panel consists of four MPs - Roy Jenkins, Lynda Chalker, Harriet Harman and Gordon Wilson.
- 11.15 **The Learning Machine**. Part three of the series on the use of computers in the classroom and Celia Hoyles, Professor of Mathematics, Institute of Education (London University) examines the myths and prejudices about computing and girls.
- 11.40 **Weather**.

tv-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycomb at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.55 and 9.15; consumer report on NHS glasses at 7.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; Loyd Grossman at the home of Steven Duffy at 8.15; film reviews at 8.40; news of the support group, Baby Lillie, at 9.05.
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**. A report to all aspects of written and spoken English. 9.45 **Junior Stars**. Large numbers. 10.00 **On a Nature Trail**. 10.23 **The Family and Religious Faith**. 10.43 **Physiology**. 11.02 **Maths**: matching and symmetry. 11.14 **Questioning traditional sex roles**. 11.34 **The animal world in close-up**. 11.55 **Rub a Dub Dub**. Starlight. Starlight. A story for children. 12.00 **Footlights**. Peter Davidson narrates the puppet story, *Third Time Lucky*. 12.10 **News at Ten** and Co. with guest Peter O'Sullivan. 12.30 **The Sullivan**.
- 1.00 **News at One and Weather**. 1.20 **Thames news from Robin Houston**. 1.30 **Falcon Crest**. 2.25 **Home Cookery Club**. The recipe for baked trout chateaubault.
- 2.30 **Play It Again**. Tony Billow talks to impressionist Faith Brown. 3.00 **Games**. Rag trade series set in the Covent Garden district of fashion design company. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**.
- 4.00 **Footlights**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Crystal Tapes and Allstars**. Cartoon. 4.20 **Wonders in Litterland**. Debbie describes the Land of '74'. 4.40 **First Post**. 5.00 **Deceasehouse**.
- 5.15 **Thames Sport**, presented by Steve Rider. Includes a profile of goalkeeper Pat Jennings. Ian Botham discussing the cricket series; and news of the Junior Gymnast of the year competition.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**.
- 6.25 **Help** via Taylor Gao with news of the Voluntary Services Overseas organization.
- 6.35 **Crossroads**. A dinner party is arranged by John Latchford.
- 7.00 **Emmerdale Farm**. Disaster befalls Jackie Merrick when he attends a party.
- 7.30 **Knight Rider**. Michael Knight and his computerized motor car, KITT, in an adventure entitled *Ten-Wheeled Trouble*.
- 8.30 **Minder: All About Scoring**. A talented footballer with a soft spot for the high life disappears. Arthur hires out Terry to be his minder because there is a chance that the errand footballer may kill his story of wine, women and song in a *First Street* newspaper (7).
- 9.30 **TV Eye: The Secret Crime**. An investigation into the extent of sexual abuse of children. With contributions from the police, doctors, social workers and from girls, some as young as eleven years of age, who talk of their experiences.
- 10.00 **News at Ten and Weather**.
- 10.30 **Shelley**. The educated layabout finds Sunday afternoon boring with only the newspapers as a diversion (7).
- 11.00 **Parents and Teenagers**. Dramatized documentary series about problems that arise between teenagers and their parents.
- 11.30 **Film: The Double** (1966). An Edgar Wallace mystery about a man who thinks he has murdered his business partner. Directed by Lionel Hearn.
- 12.35 **Night Thoughts**.

ITV/LONDON

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BBC 2

- 6.30 **Open University: Learning and Doing Maths**. 6.55 **Science: A Portrait of Samner School**. Ends at 7.25. 9.00 **Ceefax**.
- 9.50 **News at Two** with Ian Pearson. 10.15 **The life and language of French teenagers**. 10.12 **Science: forests and trees**. 10.34 **A profile of entertainer, Victoria Wood**. 10.55 **Ceefax**. 2.00 **For the very young**. 2.15 **Music: drums**. 2.40 **Michael Rosen and four young people start to read a book**. 3.00 **Ceefax**.
- 3.50 **Racing from Chester**. Continued from BBC 1. The 12.00 **Year of the Dog** (3.45, 4.00) **Ceefax**.
- 5.25 **News summary with subtitles**. Weather.
- 5.30 **Lifeguards**. The last programme in the series and Steve Blackwell examines the art of public speaking by listening to a Speaker's Corner orator and to those who lecture on radio and television (7).
- 6.00 **The Invaders**. The heir to a powerful publishing empire is the target of the aliens who want to control the media. Can Vincent persuade the media that an outside force is bent on disrupting his magazine empire?
- 6.50 **Plus 8000** as Sergeant Blibo, this week devoted to private. But the wily soldier vows to win back his three stripes within 12 hours by means of his literary talents (7).
- 7.15 **Recovery**. Brian Redhead meets the management and staff of the once-famous pottery firm Wedgwood. He discovers that the company's recovery is due to the workers' involvement in the decisions regarding production methods.
- 7.40 **Film: The Moonraker** (1957) starring George Baker and Sylvia Sims. Roundheads and Cavaliers romp about a Scarlet Pimpernel-type. Royalists who offer to help Charles, heir to the throne. Directed by David Macdonald.
- 8.00 **Leaving**. Marthe and Daniel are now divorced but still keep in close touch where parental matters are concerned. In tonight's episode Marthe becomes embroiled in a family matter but Daniel, exploring a new relationship, does not notice (Ceefax).
- 8.30 **Forty Minutes: Dear Mr President**. The last programme of the series follows the efforts of Barry Seal in his legal battles with the United States drug company that manufactures Bendectin, that he is waging on his own behalf and those of 700 other British families (see Choice).
- 9.10 **Monterey Mullen** at the Wetters. A concert recorded at an arts centre in Bradford featuring jazz-funk band with guest Zoot Money.
- 10.40 **Newnight**. 11.25 **Weather**.
- 11.30 **Open University: Weekend Outlook**. 11.35 **Education**: ... and so to Disembled. 12.00 **Mechanics: Velocity** Diagrams. Ends at 12.30.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.15 **Their Lordships' House**. More from the Lords as the Government's Bill to abolish the GLC and Metropolitan Authorities is discussed (showed on BBC 2).
- 2.30 **Joe's Evil, My Love** (1948) starring Alan Todd and Ray Milland. Drama, set in Victorian England, with Todd as a doctor who takes a woman to a room to a perfect rest (Milland) and falls in love with her only to be drawn into his schemes for blackmail and murder. Directed by Lewis Allen.
- 4.30 **Leaves the Slave Girl**. Laura is framed for the theft of Malina's ring but refuses to renounce her love for the beautiful Tobias. Followed by *Fantastico*. A celebration of the night, sounds and music of modern Brazil.
- 5.30 **Film: Iceland** (1942) starring Sissy Hestis and John Payne. A lyrical, dreamy director of the Civil War. Directed by John Ford. Followed by *Da De with Juice*. The group from Scotland play 12 numbers recorded at the Hammerstein Palais.
- 7.00 **Comment from Brian Lindsay**, deputy director of the Civil Trust. Weather. 7.15 **Mirror Image**. Orange Juice - Da De with Juice. The group from Scotland play 12 numbers recorded at the Hammerstein Palais.
- 9.00 **The Bright Side**. A new comedy drama series starring Paula Wilcox as a young wife with a husband in prison, serving his sentence in the hotel-like surroundings of an open prison while she has to struggle alone by herself (see Choice).
- 9.30 **Film: Loose Connections** (1984) starring Stephen Rea and Lindsay Duncan. Delightful comedy about Sally, a middle-class feminist with a passion for building motors, and Harry, a Liverpool footballer who has a fling with her as she drives from London to Munich where he hopes to see his favourite team in action. To get the lift he pretends that he is a gay, German-speaking vegetarian but his lies are eventually revealed as the trip progresses. Directed by Simon Perry.
- 11.20 **Design Matters**. The final programme in the series examining how our surroundings affect one's lifestyle focuses on design in public transport - with particular emphasis on safety.
- 11.45 **Are You Talking the Talk?** Remember to keep the Sabbath Day Holy is discussed by John Roberts, the general secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society and the regular panellist. Sister Monica Butler and John Rowling, together with 20 young people.
- 12.15 **Their Lordships' House**. 12.30 **Ceefax**.

CHOICE

- camera to quit the premises of the sex-making game show, the dominant image of Richard Lightbody's hard-edged and elegant film; the dominant sound is Hannah's asexual, almost androgynous, androgynous Latin of doctors and lawyers, has an eloquence which deserves to be awarded.
- **PORRIDGE**. It's like it lumps it, looked up prisons as a subject for comedy. Willie Hall's *THE BRIGHT SIDE* (Channel 4, 9.00pm) legs behind. Cynthia (Paula Wilcox) visits husband Lionel (Paul Cooper) while he serves a four-year sentence for a crime he never committed. The visits are brief and she spends much of the script in her kitchen, with cutaways to hubby in his cell. This may make the pivotal point - that his surroundings are in better nick than hers - but it divides a better-sized plot between two plots. Most of the scenes are set in the prison, the best being a concerning mix-up between "brass monkeys" and "wise monkeys". Signalling the weakness of the words, Geoffrey Hughes, as the soft-tongued warder, affects a bizarre pronunciation: "Trotty Trotty is a small red fruit, a farfall is a stamp collector and a Me-an-You a list of food available."
- **Also of interest**: *Brilliant in a chink* show, Brian Redhead, in *RECOVERY* (BBC 2, 7.15pm), follows the attempts of Wedgwood plc not to go to economic pot. *THE BRIGHT SIDE* (Channel 4, 9.00pm) legs behind. Cynthia (Paula Wilcox) visits husband Lionel (Paul Cooper) while he serves a four-year sentence for a crime he never committed. The visits are brief and she spends much of the script in her kitchen, with cutaways to hubby in his cell. This may make the pivotal point - that his surroundings are in better nick than hers - but it divides a better-sized plot between two plots. Most of the scenes are set in the prison, the best being a concerning mix-up between "brass monkeys" and "wise monkeys". Signalling the weakness of the words, Geoffrey Hughes, as the soft-tongued warder, affects a bizarre pronunciation: "Trotty Trotty is a small red fruit, a farfall is a stamp collector and a Me-an-You a list of food available."
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Radio 4

- On long wave, 1.45pm on VHF. 5.55 **Shipping**. 6.00 **News**. 6.15 **Shipping**. 6.30 **Shipping**. 6.45 **Shipping**. 6.55 **Shipping**. 7.00 **Shipping**. 7.15 **Shipping**. 7.30 **Shipping**. 7.45 **Shipping**. 7.55 **Shipping**. 8.00 **Shipping**. 8.15 **Shipping**. 8.30 **Shipping**. 8.45 **Shipping**. 8.55 **Shipping**. 9.00 **Shipping**. 9.15 **Shipping**. 9.30 **Shipping**. 9.45 **Shipping**. 9.55 **Shipping**. 10.00 **Shipping**. 10.15 **Shipping**. 10.30 **Shipping**. 10.45 **Shipping**. 10.55 **Shipping**. 11.00 **Shipping**. 11.15 **Shipping**. 11.30 **Shipping**. 11.45 **Shipping**. 11.55 **Shipping**. 12.00 **Shipping**. 12.15 **Shipping**. 12.30 **Shipping**. 12.45 **Shipping**. 12.55 **Shipping**. 1.00 **Shipping**. 1.15 **Shipping**. 1.30 **Shipping**. 1.45 **Shipping**. 1.55 **Shipping**. 2.00 **Shipping**. 2.15 **Shipping**. 2.30 **Shipping**. 2.45 **Shipping**. 2.55 **Shipping**. 3.00 **Shipping**. 3.15 **Shipping**. 3.30 **Shipping**. 3.45 **Shipping**. 3.55 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